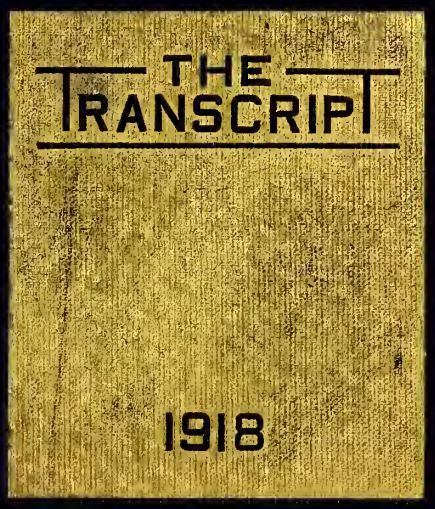
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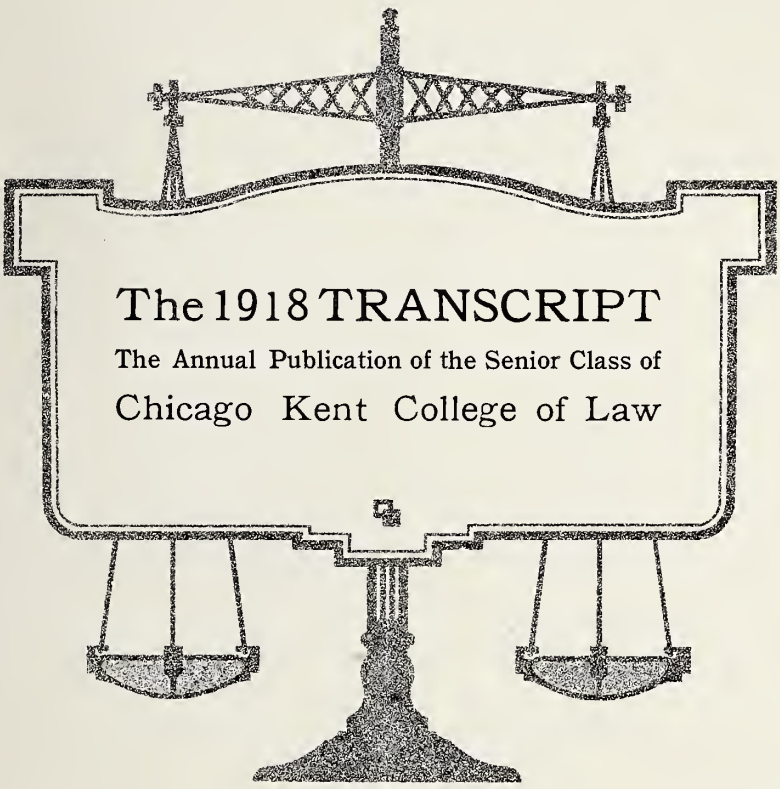


The 1918 TRANSCRIPT

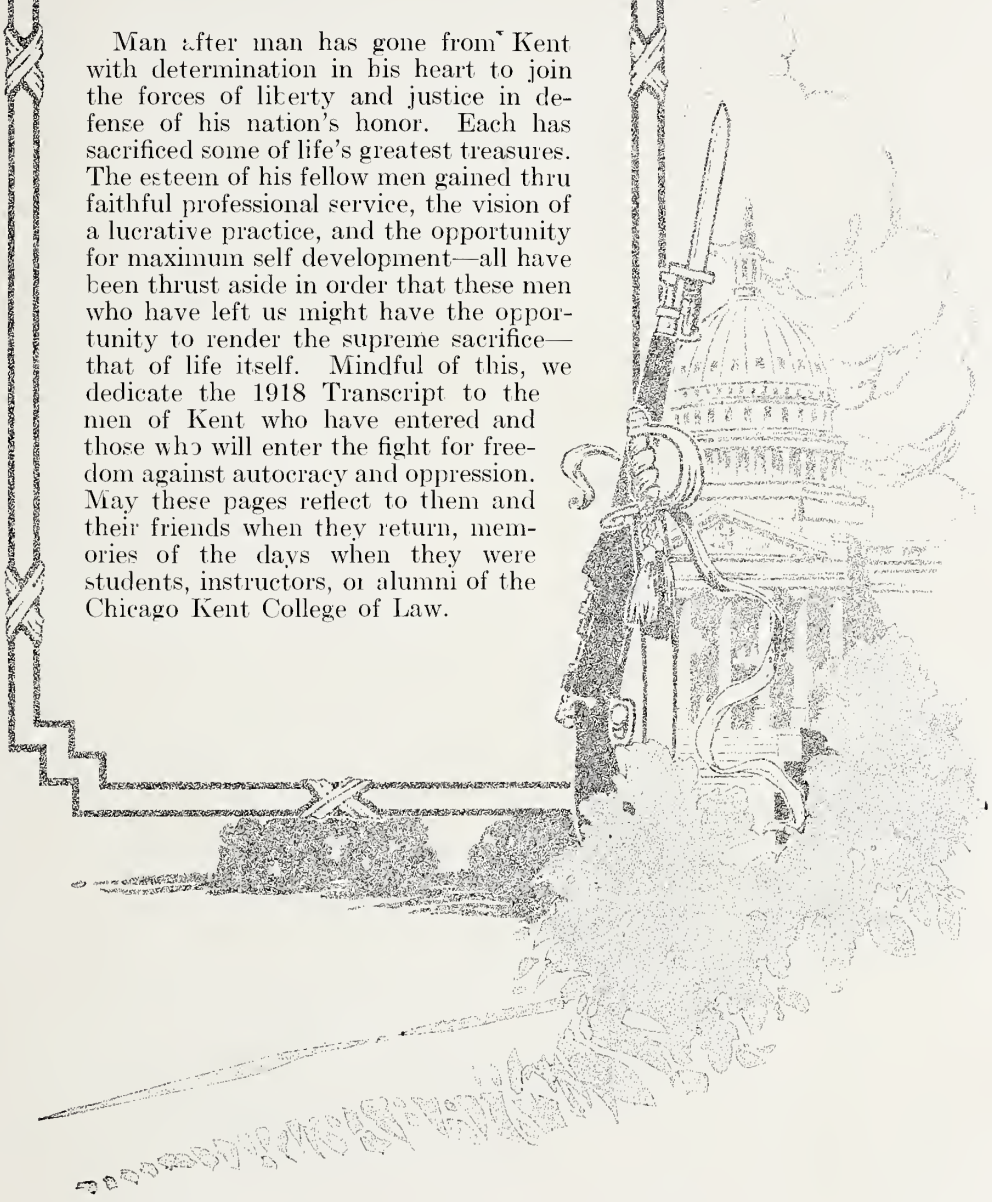
The Annual Publication of the Senior Class of

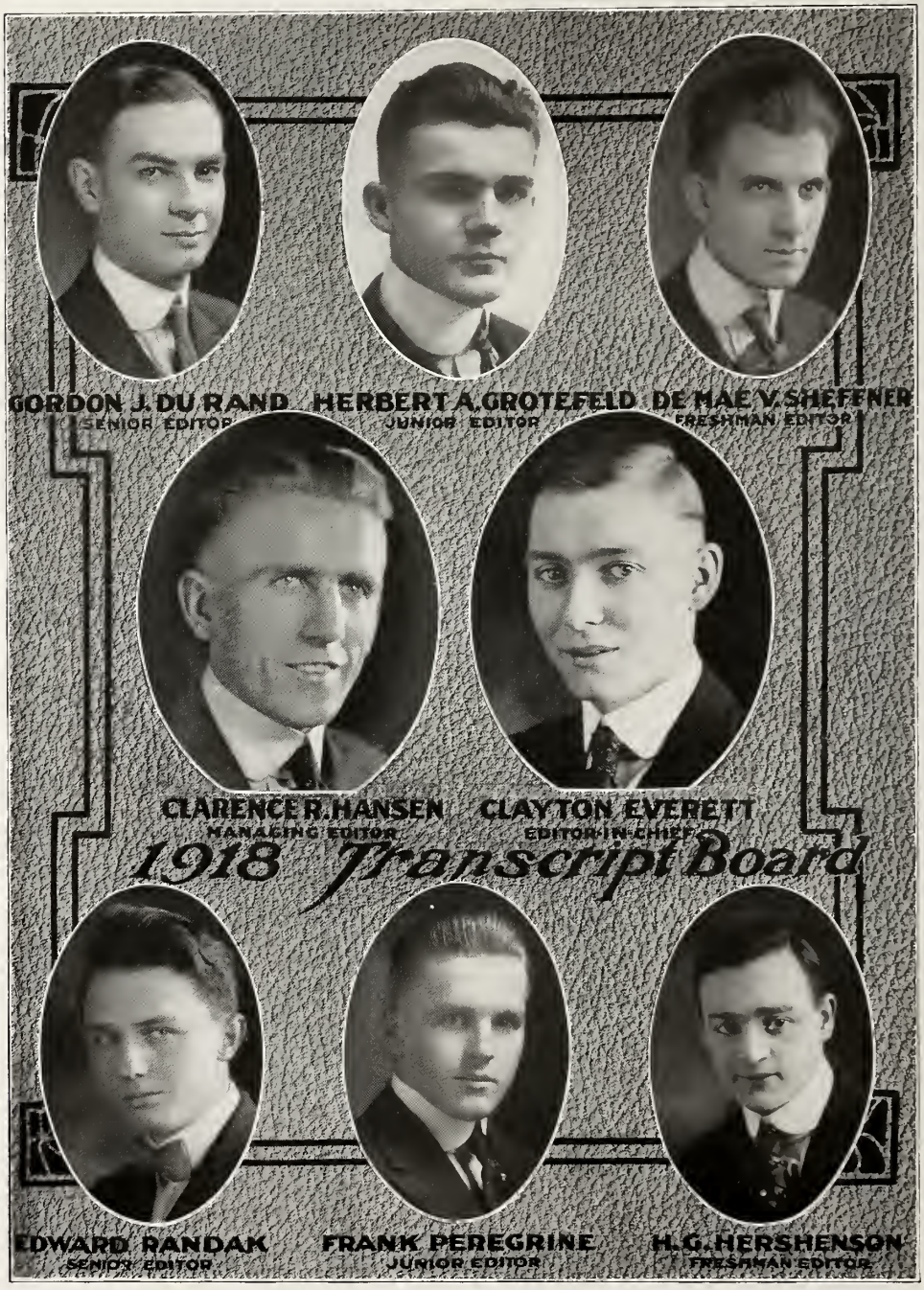
Chicago Kent College of Law

Be not simply good. Be good for something.—Mabel F. Barckley.

DEDICATION

Man after man has gone from Kent with determination in his heart to join the forces of liberty and justice in defense of his nation's honor. Each has sacrificed some of life's greatest treasures. The esteem of his fellow men gained thru faithful professional service, the vision of a lucrative practice, and the opportunity for maximum self development—all have been thrust aside in order that these men who have left us might have the opportunity to render the supreme sacrifice—that of life itself. Mindful of this, we dedicate the 1918 Transcript to the men of Kent who have entered and those who will enter the fight for freedom against autocracy and oppression. May these pages reflect to them and their friends when they return, memories of the days when they were students, instructors, or alumni of the Chicago Kent College of Law.

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FRESHMAN EDITOR
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MANAGING EDITOR
CLAYTON EVERETT
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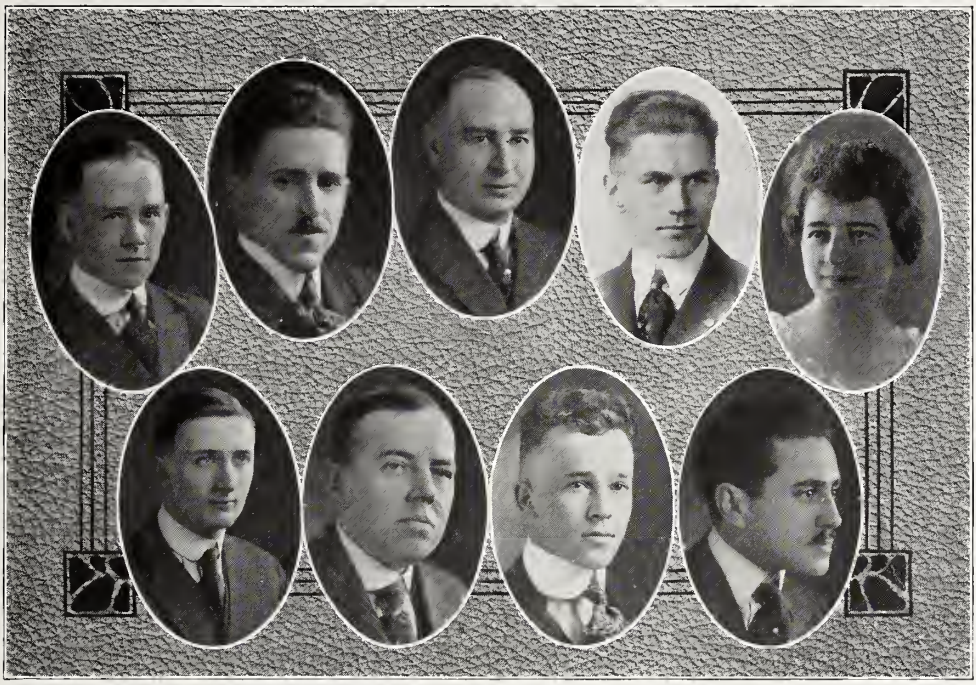
1918 Transcript Board
EDWARD RANDAK
SENIOR EDITOR
FRANK PEREGRINE
JUNIOR EDITOR
H. G. HERSHENSON
FRESHMAN EDITOR



Summers Sladkey DuRand Olsen Sylvester
Schmidt Burke Council Saltiel

The Staff

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EDWARD RANDAK, '18.....Senior Editor
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FRANK J. PEREGRINE, '19.....Junior Editor
HARRY G. HERSHENSON, '20.....Freshman Editor
DE MAE V. SHEFFNER, '20.....Freshman Editor
MILTON H. SUMMERS, '18.....Military Editor
HERBETT A. GROTEFELD, '19.....Athletic Editor
LAVENIA M. SYLVESTER, '18.....Women's Editor
WILLIAM D. SALTIEL, '18.....Literary Editor
OTTO B. DURAND, '18.....Society Editor
JEROME J. SLADKEY, '18.....Infant Editor
HEBRERT J. SCHMIDT, '18.....Humor Editor
THORVALD D. OLSEN, '18.....Art Editor
WEBSTER H. BURKE.....Faculty Adviser

The most exquisite folly is made of wisdom spun too fine.—AYERS KEPLINGER.

History of Chicago Kent College of Law

From the 1917 Transcript.

We may safely say that the foundation of Chicago Kent College of Law dates from 1886 when about a dozen law clerks gathered in the office of the firm of Burke & Hollett, then located opposite the City Hall. These young men had as their object more extended study of law. Judge Thomas A. Moran was suggested as a director and instructor of the class, but declined because he felt that his duties were too pressing to undertake it at that time. Judge Bailey, Justice of the Appellate Court of the First District of Illinois was finally selected and accepted the position. The success of the class soon became evident and other students came in in rapidly increasing numbers. More instructors were added and in 1888 the original quarters of the Chicago College of Law were established in the old Methodist Church block at Washington and Clark Streets.

In 1889 the College became the law department of Lake Forest University and continued as such until 1904. In that year the University had dissolved and the school resumed its original organization as a separate college for the study of law. It was the first law school in Illinois to require a three-year course for the degree of bachelor of laws. In 1892 the classes became so large that the school moved to the Athenaeum Building on Van Buren Street and remained there until 1912, when it took up the present quarters in the Lake View Building.

In 1900 Kent College of Law, which had been founded in 1892, was joined with the Chicago College of Law and the institution from that time became known as the Chicago Kent College of Law. In the thirty-one years of its existence about six thousand men have graduated from its classes. Twenty-five hundred are practicing in Chicago and vicinity and the rest are spread throughout the entire United States. The quality of the instruction has followed the growth of the school and the distinction which hundreds of its graduates bear is the best evidence of the profound success that the school has had from its very beginning.

THE TRANSCRIPT

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Promise is most given when least is said—

—A Diploma

BOOK I

FACULTY

E. W. Burke Guernsey W. H. Burke Grover

Officers of Administration

Hon. Edmund W. Burke, A.M., LL.B., Dean

Professor of Law and Equity Jurisprudence, and Instructor in Practice and Procedure.

Northwestern University, A.M., 1869.
University of Michigan, LL.B., 1871.

Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, for nine years. Justice of the Appellate Court of Illinois, First District, one year. Now Senior member of the firm of Burke, Jackson and Burke.

Hon. Guy Guernsey, A. B., Secretary

Grinnell College, A.B., 1892.
Chicago Kent College of Law, LL.B., 1904.

Probate Clerk of Cook County, Illinois, 1906-10. Has been president of the Hamilton Club of Chicago, Alumni Association of Chicago Kent College of Law, and member of the Fiftieth General Assembly of Illinois. Is now an alderman of the Seventh Ward of Chicago.

Webster H. Burke, A.B., LL.B., Acting Dean

Northwestern University, A.B., 1902.
Chicago Kent College of Law, LL.B., 1903.

Treasurer of Chicago Kent College of Law from 1904 to 1917. Member of City Club of Chicago, Hamilton Club, Chicago Association of Commerce, American Bar Association, Illinois State Bar Association and Chicago Bar Association.

Chester A. Grover, LL.B., Treasurer

Treasurer of Chicago Kent College of Law beginning 1917. Member Illinois State Bar Association and Chicago Bar Association.

In this world a man must be either an anvil or a hammer.—Ernest E. Tupes.

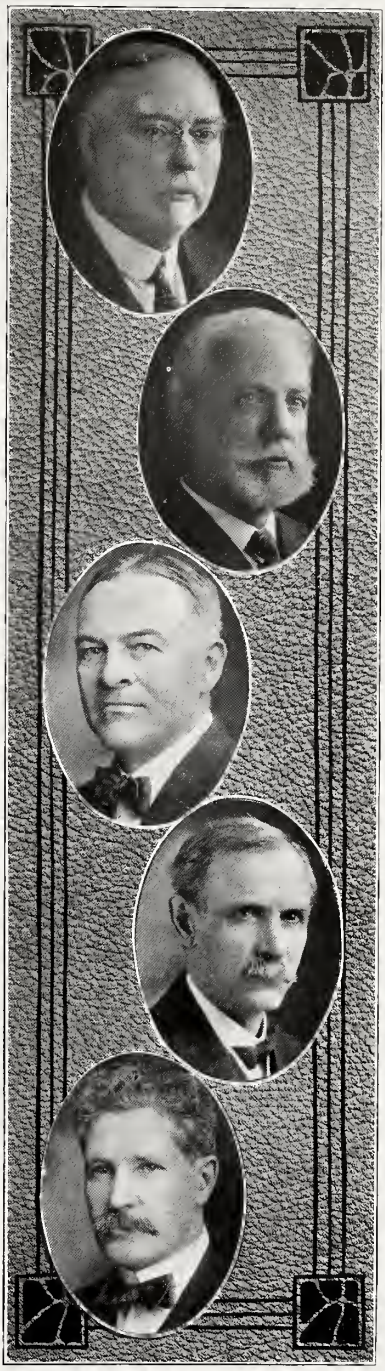
RUFUS BODDINGHOUSE, LL.B.
Professor of Law of Real Estate, Conveyancing and Abstracting.
Chicago College of Law, LL.B., 1896.
Winner of Callaghan Prize of $100, 1896.
Now secretary of Chicago Title & Trust Co.

CHARLES A. BROWN, A.B., A.M., LL.M.
Professor of Patent Law.
University of Rochester, A.M., 1889.
Lake Forest University, LL.B., 1890, LL.M., 1891.
Recognized authority on Patent Law in Chicago and the Central West.

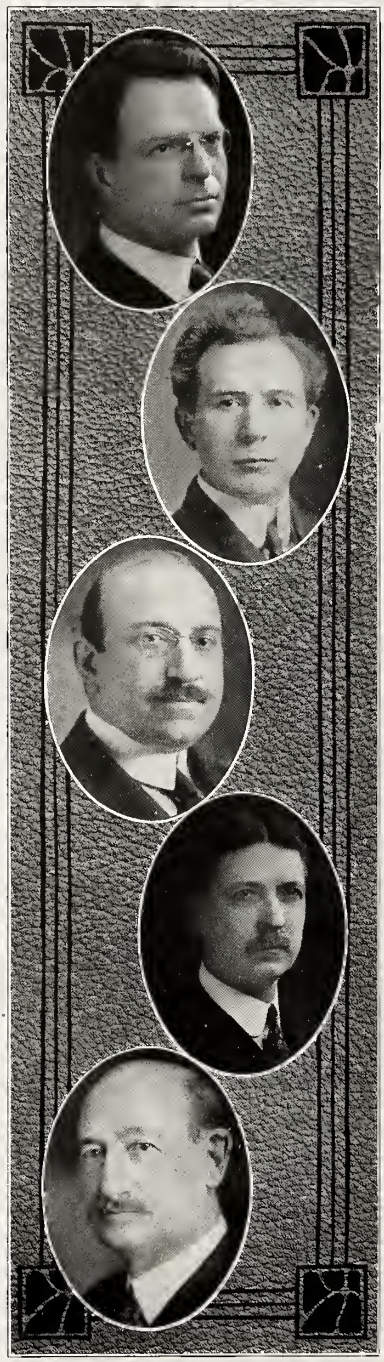
HON. GEO. T. BUCKINGHAM
Lecturer on Constitutional Law.
Ladoga, Indiana, Normal School.
Admitted to bar in 1890 after studying in the office of William J. Calhoun, Danville, Illinois. Became Assistant State's Attorney for Vermilion County, 1894. A colonel in the Spanish-American War. Appointed attorney for the Illinois Public Utilities Commission in 1917. Member of the firm of DeFrees, Buckingham & Eaton.

HON. ORRIN N. CARTER, LL.D.
Professor of Elementary Law.
Studied law in Chicago under Judge M. F. Tuley and Hon. W. I. Stiles. Now Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.

HON. M. HENRY GUERIN, B.A., LL.B.
Professor of the Law of Public and Private Corporations.
University of Berlin.
Harvard College, B.A., 1893.
Chicago College of Law, LL.B., 1895.
Master in Chancery, Circuit Court of Cook County for five years. Member of Chicago Kent Faculty for twenty years. Now a Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County.



A truly great man will neither trample on a worm nor sneak to an Emperor.—C. J. MOORE.



JAMES S. HANDY, A.B., LL.B.
Professor of Law of Eminent Domain.
University of Michigan, A.B. 1895, LL.B., 1897.
Admitted to Illinois Bar in 1897. Member of Cook County Civil Service Commission 1906-7. Assistant attorney for the Sanitary District of Chicago, 1907.

EDWARD C. HIGGINS, A.B.*
Professor of Common Law Pleading.
Has been a member of Chicago Kent Faculty for fifteen years. An eminent authority on Common Law Pleading.

HON. HENRY HORNER, LL.B.
Professor of Administration and Probate Practice.
University of Michigan.
University of Chicago.
Chicago Kent College of Law, LL.B., 1898.
Is now Judge of the Probate Court of Cook County and an author on Administration subjects in Illinois.

CHARLES H. JACKSON, LL.B.
Professor of the Law of Domestic Relations and Persons.
Lake Forest University, LL.B., 1893.
Was admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1892. Has practised continuously in Chicago since that time. A member of the firm of Burke, Jackson and Burke since 1903.

CHARLES E. KREMER, LL.B.
Instructor in Admiralty Law.
Admitted to the bar in Wisconsin in 1874, and to the Illinois Bar in 1875. Lecturer on Admiralty Law at the University of Chicago. One of the founders of the Chicago Law Club and Bureau of Justice.

*On leave of absence.

Mistake, error, is the discipline through which we advance.—CARL LUND.

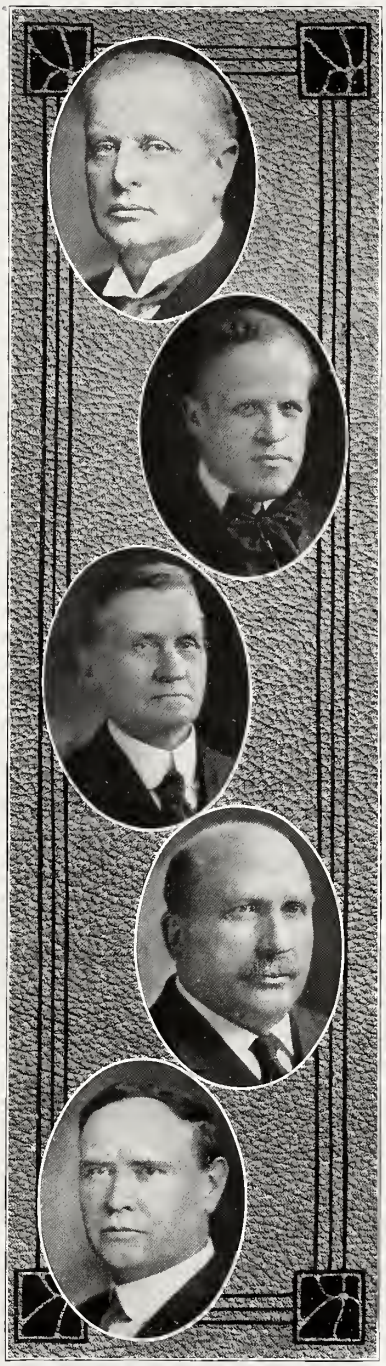
Dr. John Leeming, M.D.
Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.
University of Toronto.
Royal College of London.
Has been with the Lakeside, Provident, and Babst Hospitals for twenty years. Is Vice President of the American Medical Association.

A. J. Messing, B.A., LL.B.
Professor of the Law of Contracts.
University of Cincinnati, B.A.
Illinois Wesleyan University, LL.B.
University of Chicago.
Professor of Elementary Law and Negotiable Instruments at Illinois Wesleyan University from 1908 to 1913. Author of Benjamin and Messing on Contracts. Collaborated on the Illinois Sales of Goods Act, 1915. Annotated the Uniform Negotiable Instruments Act, 1916. A lecturer on Redpath Chautauquas until 1917.

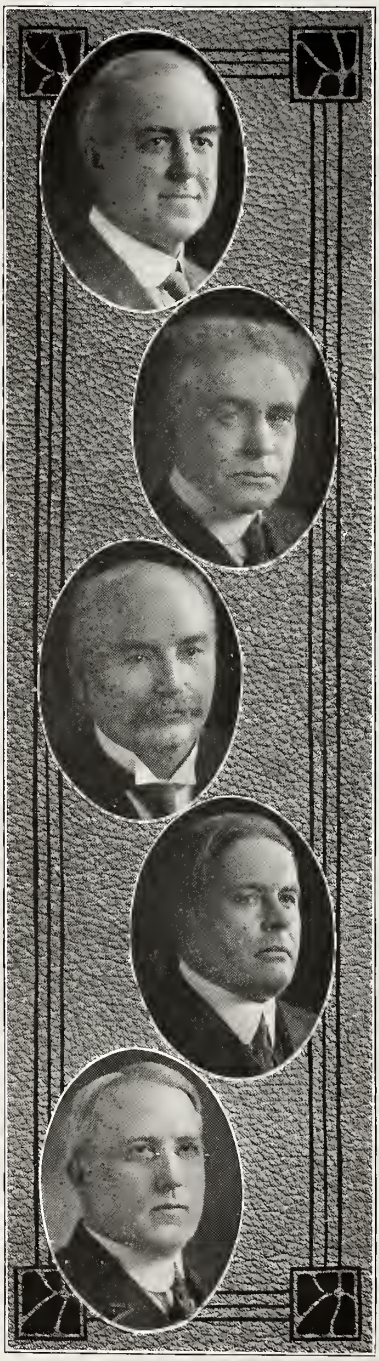
A. A. McClanahan, LL.B.
Professor of the Law of Negotiable Instruments Guaranty and Suretyship.
Monmouth College.
Was admitted to the bar in 1855, and practise in Omaha, Nebraska, until 1895.

Hon. Willard M. McEwen, LL.B.
Professor of Law.
Was formerly a Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County.

John E. Northrup, A.B., LL.B.
Professor of Criminal Law and Procedure.
Drake University, A.B.
Illinois College of Law, LL.B.
University of Chicago.
Was Assistant States Attorney of Cook County from 1906-1912. Has served as special prosecutor in several of Cook County's famous trials. Eminent in criminal law practice.



The word impossible is not in my dictionary.—George H. England.



CHARLES C. PICKETT, A.B., LL.B.
Professor of Law of Evidence, and Wills.
University of Rochester, 1883, A.B.
University of Illinois, 1900, LL.B.
Assistant Librarian of Chicago Law Institute, 1887 to 1893. Assistant attorney for First National Bank, 1893-4. Law Department of Sanitary District of Chicago, 1894 to 1896. Professor of Law at University of Illinois, 1897 to 1907. Professor at Chicago Kent College of Law, 1914-1917.

WILLIAM J. PRINGLE, M.A., LL.B.
Professor of the Law of Torts and of Agency.
Grinnell College, 1895.
Cornell University.
Chicago College of Law.
An eminent lawyer. Has a record of many years as a victorious personal injury lawyer. Prominent in Chicago political circles.

JOHN T. RICHARDS
Lecturer on Legal Ethics.
Wheaton College.
Admitted to Bar in 1875. Former President of Illinois State Bar Association.

HON. N. H. WELCH, B.S., M.A., LL.B.
Professor of Law of Personal Property and of Sales.
Wheaton College, B.S.
Beloit College.
Lake Forest University, M.A.
Chicago Kent College of Law, LL.B.
Has been an instructor at Chicago Kent for eight years. Formerly a Judge of the Probate Court. Author of Welch's Cases on Criminal Law.

C. ABCH. WILLIAMS, LL.B.
Professor of Law, and of Equity Pleading.
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County since 1910.

Impossible things are simply those which have never been done.—ABRAHAM AGAY.

The Faculty

By Clarence R. Hansen, '18, Managing Editor, 1918 *Transcript*

Chicago Kent may well be proud of the large number of eminent men who have served upon its faculty from the date of its foundation. As a night school it possesses a peculiar advantage over the day school in this respect because of the ability to draw the services of lawyers who are actually engaged during the day in the trial of cases, or on the bench, dealing each day with complex problems which only arise in the practice of law and not in teaching. The practical features of these problems may readily be appreciated. Rarely, if ever, would a day law school instructor whose business was that alone meet with a state of facts which would involve the application of a statute of a late hour's enactment. His earliest access to such a thing would be the report in the advance sheets of some court of last resort. The practical lawyer, on the other hand, meets and instantly uses these facts as a basis for making his instruction understood easily, for throwing new light upon certain questions, and for giving his students these problems as a working basis in their actual practice when they shall attain it. In other words, the practical lawyers who form the faculty of Chicago Kent College of law are starting their students out of Kent with a vast amount of practical experience, and the profound success of our alumni over a period of twenty years offers the best proof of this that one can ask. Such men as Judge Iles, Higgins, Pringle and Boddinghouse could never have been teachers of Kent had Kent been a day school, and the history of Kent shows us a long list of just such brilliant men as appear upon our faculty today. Among them are:

Levy Mayer, LL.,B.
Lecturer on the Law of Corporations

Oscar Torrison, LL.B. (formerly Judge of the Municipal Court of Chicago)
Professor of Law

Louis Spahn, LL.B.
Lecturer on the Law of Corporations

Harrison B. Riley, LL.B.
Lecturer on Law of Abstracting and Conveyancing

Thomas Bates, LL.B.
Lecturer on Law of Insurance

George A. Mason, LL.B.
Lecturer on Special Assessments

Hon. Paul W. Linebarger, LL.B.
Lecturer on International Law and Law of New Possessions

P. J. O'Keefe
Lecturer on Legal Practice

Charles T. Farson, LL.B.
Lecturer on Torrens System and Law of Mechanic's Lien

Wise to resolve, and patient to perform.—Henry G. Theroux.

THOMAS V. SHANNON, LL.B.
Lecturer on Ecclesiastical Law

JOHN F. GEETING, LL.B.*
Lecturer on Law of Habeas Corpus, Extradiction and Arrest

JOHN L. FOGLE, LL.B.
Lecturer

JAMES ROSENTHAL, LL.B.
Lecturer on Law of Insurance, and Theory and Practice in Bankruptcy

HON. WILLARD M. MCEWEN, LL.B. (formerly Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County)
Professor of the Law of Evidence

HON. ADELOR J. PETIT, LL.B. (former Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County)
Professor of Law

HON. KICKHAM SCANLON, LL.B.
Judge of Circuit Court of Cook County, Professor of Law

STUART G. SHEPARD, LL.B.
Professor of Law

NEIL J. SHANNON
Professor of Law

MARTIN, ALBERT
Professor of Law

HON. EDWARD A. DICKER, LL.B.
Professor of Law

ADELBERT HAMILTON, LL.B.*
Professor of Law

HON. THOMAS A. MORAN, LL.D.*
Lecturer on Pleading and Practice and Legal Ethics

MARSHALL D. EWELL, M.D., LL.D.*
Professor of Elementary Common Law and Medical Jurisprudence

HON. HENRY M. SHEPARD* (formerly Justice of the Appellate Court, First District of Illinois)

HON. S. P. SHOPE (late Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois)
Lecturer on Administrative Law

HON. JOHN GIBBONS, LL.D.* (Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County)
Lecturer on Law of Negligence and Damages

HON. CHARLES G. NEELY (formerly Judge of the Criminal Court of Cook County)
Professor of Criminal Law and Constitutional Law

GRANT NEWELL, M.S., LL.B.
Professor of the Law of Real Property and Wills

The best remedy for decay is an active interest in human affairs.—FRIDOLPH ERLANDSON.

Frank Hall Childs, LL.B.
Professor of Personal Property, Bills and Notes, Suretyship and Sales

Elmer E. Barrett, LL.B.*
Professor of the Law of Bailments and Carriers

Frank F. Reed, A.B.
Lecturer on Copyright Law and Trademarks

John C. Mathis, A.B.*
Lecturer on Public Corporations and Municipal Securities

James G. Kierman, M.D.
Lecturer on Forensic Psychiatry

Harold N. Moyer, M.D.
Lecturer on Railway Medical Jurisprudence

G. Frank Lydston, M.D.
Lecturer on Criminal Anthropology

John M. Zane, LL.B.*
Lecturer on Banking Law and Mining Law

Hon. Farlin Q. Ball* (Justice Appellate Court of Illinois)
Lecturer on Administrative Law

Sidney Corning Eastman, A.B.
Lecturer on Theory and Practice in Bankruptcy

Hon. Henry V. Freeman, A.M.* (Justice Appellate Court of Illinois)
Professor of the Law of Guaranty and Suretyship

Hon. Charles S. Cutting (formerly Judge of the Probate Court of Cook Co.)
Professor of the Lae of Wills, Administration of Estates and Probate Procedure

Carl Meyer, A.B., LL.B.

Professor of the Law of Bailments and Carriers

---

*Dead.

The reward of a good deed is to have done it.—Dr. Alfred E. Austin.

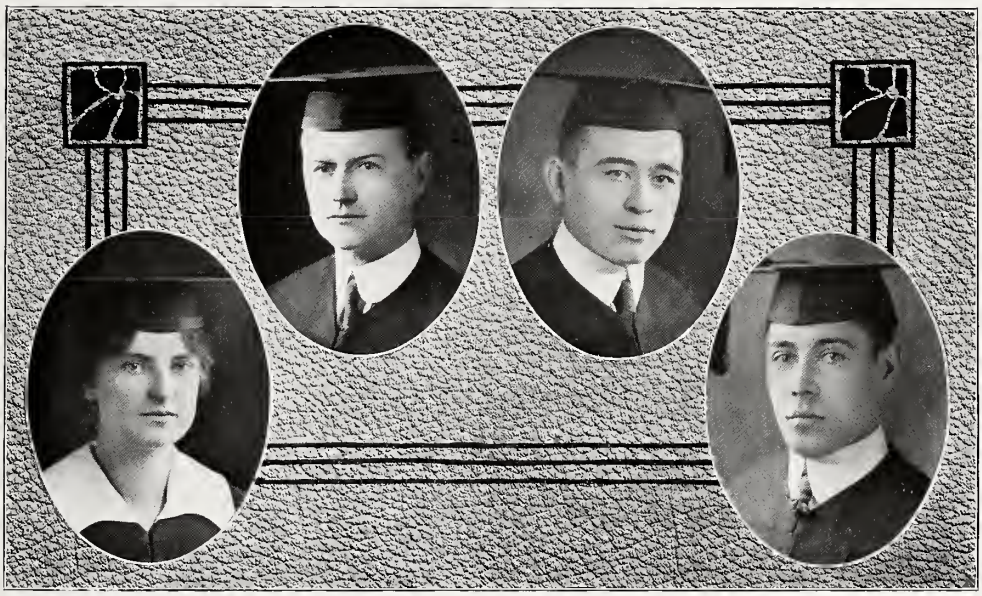
The heart to conceive, the understanding to direct, or the hand to execute.
—Charles H. Thompson.

BOOK II

CLASSES

And then the lawyer, full of wise saws and modern instances.

—Shakespeare's "As You Like It."



Barnett Sullivan Foley Novotny

SENIOR CLASS OFFICERS

JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN, *President*
PHILIP P. FOLEY, *Vice President*
EDNA E. BARNETT, *Secretary*
JOSEPH F. NOVOTNY, *Treasurer*
BARNEY LENIT, *Sergeant-at-Arms*
CLINTON J. MOORE, *Poet*
WM. D. SALTIEL, *Orator*
CHAS. H. THOMPSON, *Historian*
EDWARD STEINKE, *Prophet*

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JEROME J. SLADKEY
LOUISE M. PABST
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WM. F. FERGUSON
HARRY F. EGAN
JOHN A. PETERSON
ALLEN GILBERT

PICTURE COMMITTEE

LESLIE L. JUNKERMAN, *Chairman*

WILFRED A. WEISMANN
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LAVENIA M. SYLVESTER
GEORGE H. ENGLAND
MARION V. SQUARCY
MILTON H. SUMMERS

BANQUET COMMITTEE

JOHN P. HARRINGTON, *Chairman*

LOUISE M. PABST
HERBERT J. SCHMIDT
GILMAN S. SMITH
EDWARD V. KASMAR
JEROME J. SLADKEY

CAP AND GOWN COMMITTEE

EDWARD STEINKE, *Chairman*

W. A. KEPLINGER
CARL F. LUND
CHAS. H. THOMPSON
FRIDOLPH E. ERLANDSON
BLUMA I. LEVIN

Difficulties are things that show what men are.—"PHIL" FOLEY.

JOHN ANGUS, ΦΑΔ.....Chicago

Assistant Superintendent

Princeton-Yale School (Chicago)
Harvard University

With James C. King Home for Old Men during last six years.

ALFRED E. D. AUSTIN, ΞΝ.....Chicago

Dentist

Bronte Grammar and High School
Chicago College of Dental Surgery

Treasurer of Class, 1916; Chancellor of Sigma Nu Phi Fraternity

MABEL FLORENCE BARCKLEY, ΚΒΠ.....Chicago

Stenographer

Springville (N. Y.) High School
Burns Business College, Buffalo, N. Y.
Graduate Teachers Training School, Springville, N. Y.

Has taught school, and intends to practice law

EDNA E. BARNETT, ΚΒΠ.....Chicago

Secretary

High School
Orchard City Business College

Now Secretary of Class of 1918. Active in class and school affairs, especially social

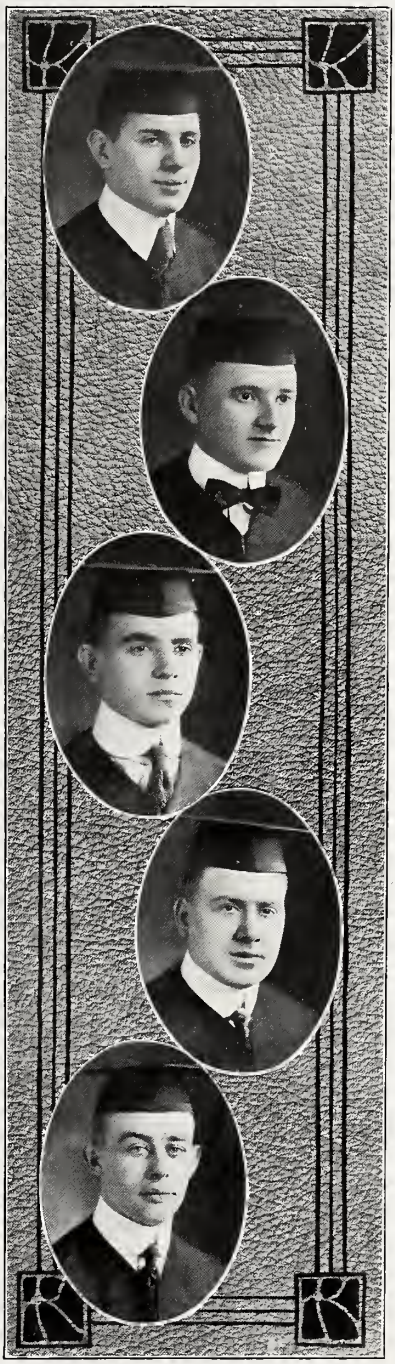
JOSEPH A. BENEDETTO.....Chicago

Clerk—City Hall

Pre-Legal Course

Has worked as a newsboy, night watchman, stockman and clerk during a period of ten years

He is never less at leisure than when at leisure.—JOSEPH B. BENEDETTO.



ISADORE BERKSON .....Chicago

Law Clerk

McKinley High School
Lewis Institute

Intends to practice in Chicago

RAYMOND EARLE BLACKWOOD.....Chicago

Student

Iowa State College

Expects to practice law in Chicago

SAMUEL BLAUNER .....Chicago

Law Clerk

Murray F. Tuley High School

Active in Burke Debating Society, and public speaking classes

MEYER BLOOMFIELD .....Chicago

Clerk

John Marshall High School

Active in social affairs; hopes to enter the military service of the United States

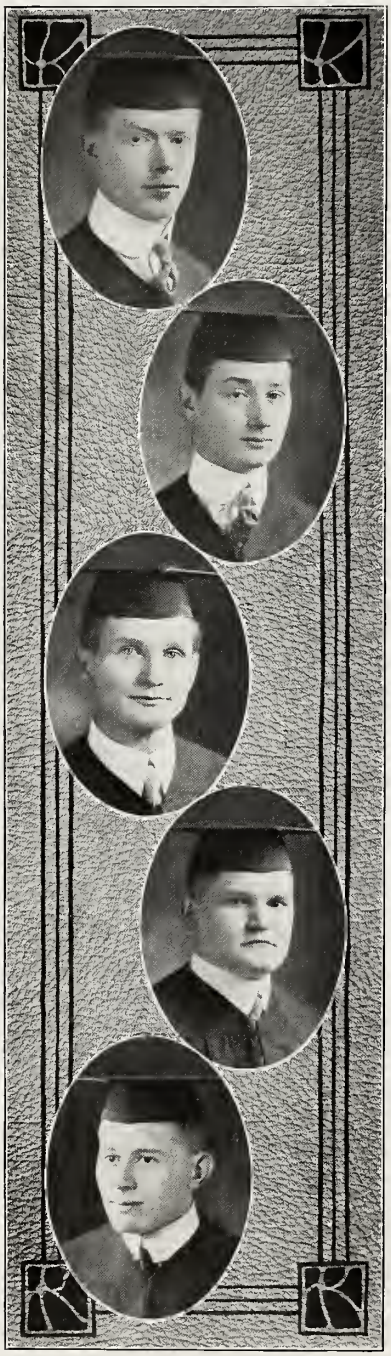
EMMONS R. BODDINGHOUSE.....Chicago

Examiner of Real Estate Titles

New Trier High School
Oregon Agricultural College
Northwestern University

Has spent four or five years in fruit ranches, and in the Oregon woods

We are never so happy or so unhappy as we suppose.—ISAAC D. BUDD.



MILTON M. BRAUN.....Chicago

Law Clerk

Pre-Legal Course

Intends to practice in Chicago

ALFRED BROADY.....Chicago

Letter Carrier

Crane High School
Metropolitan Business College

Was treasurer of Chicago Kent Zionist Association in 1916. Expects to practice in Chicago

ISAAC DAVIS BUDD.....Chicago

Inspector, Chicago Telephone Company

Armour Institute of Technology
Ohio State University

VIRGIL NELSON BURCH.....Metz, Indiana

Correspondent

Tri-State College

PHILIPS P. CAREY.....Chicago

Bernard College

Now in the service and "over there"

Never leave that till tomorrow which you can ask today.—RAYMOND BLACKWOOD.

JOSEPH ELMER CARMODY.....Chicago

Cashier

Notre Dame University
St. Bede College

Active in athletics, debating and class social affairs

MAURICE J. COHN.....Manitowoc, Wis.

Accountant

North Side High School, Manitowoc, Wis.
(Honor Student)

Honor student in high school; member of Burke Debating Society

ABRAHAM COOPER.....Chicago

Collector and Investigator

Medill High School

Has attended Y. M. C. A. schools in addition to his high school work

GEORGE V. CORLETT.....Chicago

Auditor

Preparatory Course
Northwestern University

Has been engaged in statistical work on manufacturing plants, and intends to use his legal information in commercial lines

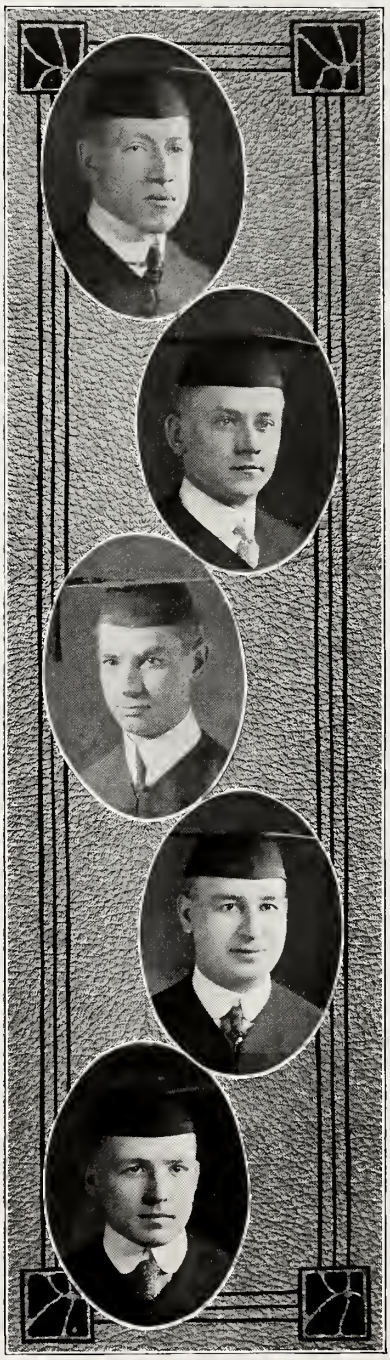
HOWARD DANIELS.....Palatine, Ill.

Clerk

Palatine High School

Has been drafted and is now training in Camp Grant

Clever men are good, but they are not the best.—ABRAHAM COOPER.



HENRY DEMBUFSKY .....Medford, Wis.

Insurance Adjuster

Medford High School
Spencerian Business College

Active in nearly all activities at Kent; marked as good student. Member Nu Sigma Phi Fraternity

ANTHONY DOBERSTEIN .....Chicago

Shipping Clerk

St. Stanislaus College

One of the youngest students at Kent; active in debating in his college and law school courses; successful in his college as an orator

GORDON JOSEPH DU RAND.....Chicago

Freight Claim Investigator

Valparaiso (Ind.) High School
Valparaiso University

OTTO BRANT DU RAND.....Chicago

Soliciting Freight Agent

Valparaiso (Ind.) High School
Valparaiso University

Was Chief of Staff, Chicago Kent Bulletin; Society Editor, the 1918 Transcript

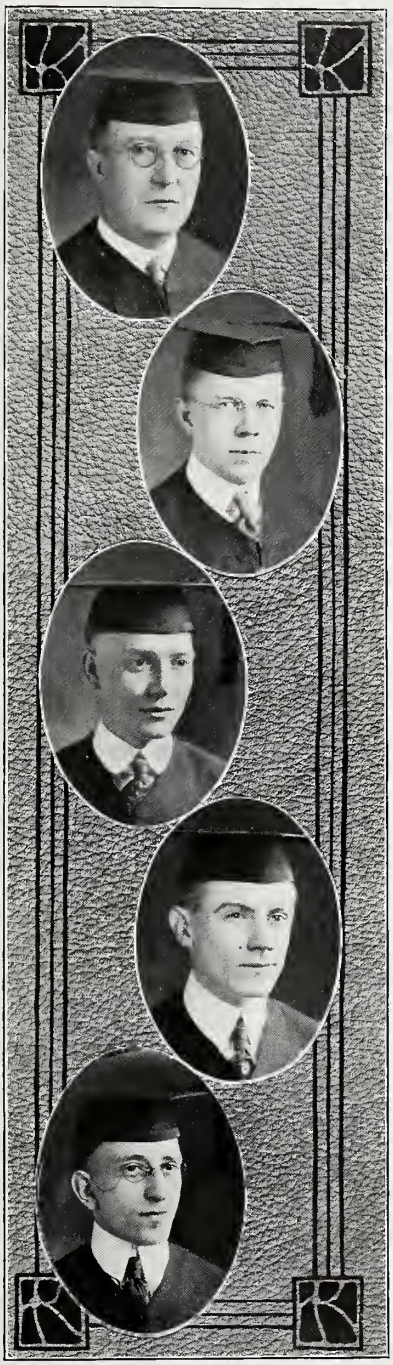
ROBERT JAMES DWYER.....Chicago

Manager, Claim Department

North Side High School, Minneapolis, Minn.
De LaSalle College

Active in Democratic politics in 29th Ward; has had a credit experience of about ten years with leading firms in Chicago

Necessity knows no law except to conquer.—G. J. DURAND.



GEORGE HENRY ENGLAND ..... Chicago

Student

Momence (Ill.) High School

Has been in the operating, claim and law departments of the Chicago Surface Lines for a number of years

FRIDOLPH E. ERLANDSON, ΦΔΔ ..... Chicago

Accountant

Northwestern University, School of Commerce
Walton's School of Commerce

CLAYTON EVERETT ..... Chicago

Law Clerk

Aurora (Indiana) High School

Editor-in-Chief 1918 Transcript; Burke Debating Society; Basketball Manager 1918; Member Intercollegiate Club of Chicago

WILLIAM F. FERGUSON, ΔX ..... Chicago

Engineering Analist

Murray F. Tuley High School
Georgia Technical University Extension

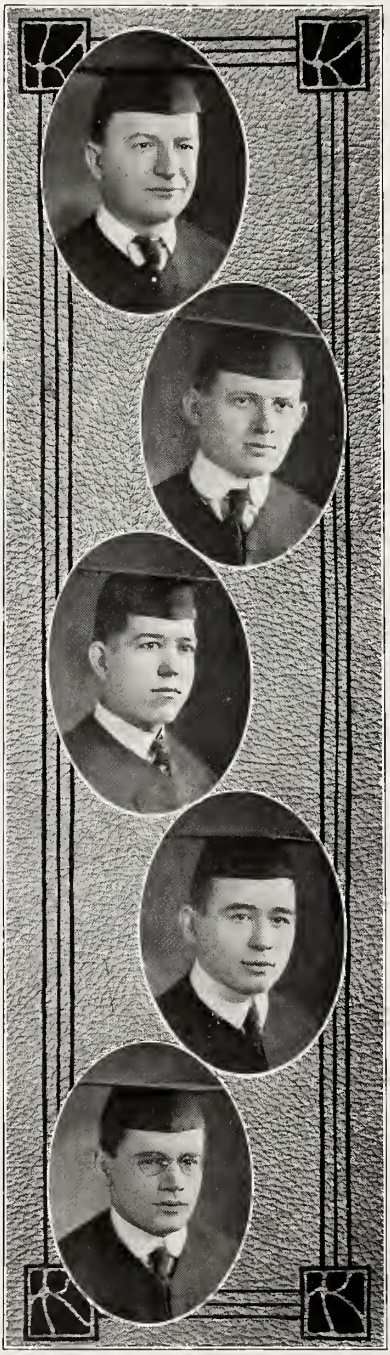
Class President, 1915; Social Committee three years; Society Editor 1917 Transcript; debating two years; Associate Editor Chicago Kent Bulletin; Delta Chi Fraternity

MAURICE FINK ..... Chicago

Secretary

High School Course

The man who acts his thought and thinks little of his act is the man who scores.
—WM. F. FERGUSON.



MORRIS FISHER .....Chicago

Chief Clerk

Joliet Township High School

Expects to practice

IRVING H. FLAMM.....Chicago

Law Clerk

Joseph Medill High School

Intends to practice in Illinois

CHARLES THERMAN FLOTA, ΦΚΦ.....Chicago

Claim Adjuster

Harrisburg Township High School

Honor student in his high school; member Burke Debating Society, public speaking class and Phi Kappa Phi Fraternity; expects to practice law

PHILIP J. FOLEY, JR.....Chicago

Law Clerk

Harrison Technical High School

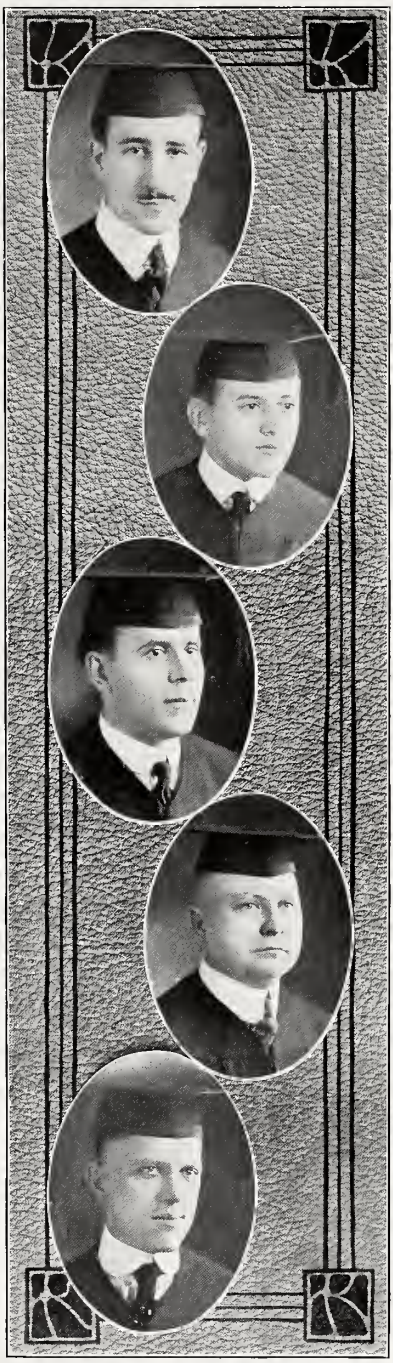
ALLAN THURSTON GILBERT, JR., ΦΑΔ.....Chicago

Law Clerk

University High School
Lewis Institute

Member of 1917 Transcript staff; Senior Entertainment Committee; Phi Alpha Delta Fraternity

None but himself can be his parallel.—MORRIS FISHER.



BERNARD R. GLUCKLICH.....Chicago

Owner Variety Store

Wendell Phillips High School

Went through his high school course in three years; managed small store for a few years and then became proprietor

LEON GOLDER .....Chicago

Secretary

Wendell Phillips High School

One of the young students in the class; scarcely 21 at graduation; has worked himself up from shipping clerk to assistant general manager of large concern

ISRAEL GORINDER .....Chicago

Clerk

Pre-Legal Course

Born in Ukrania; was educated in Russia; expects to practice law in Illinois

ENOCH WRIGHT GREATHOUSE.....Chicago

Salesman

Valparaiso University

EARLE MELVILLE GRIFFEY, ΦΑΔ.....Alton, Ill.

Salesman

Upper Alton High School
Shurtleff College
Northwestern University

Came from Northwestern to Kent to finish his course; member Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity; Book Worm; good student

Don't make promises; make good.—BERNARD GLUCKLICH.

KARL GRUENWALD .....Chicago

Student

University of Berlin

THOMAS J. HALPIN.....Chicago

Pre-legal Course

Has enlisted and expects to practice law at some future time

CLARENCE RAYMOND HANSEN, K, TKE....Chicago

Employment Man

Batavia (Ill.) High School
James Millikin University

Managing Editor 1918 Transcript; Burke Debating Society; basketball, 1918; has made a study of industrial conditions for the past six years with special reference to employment and workmen's welfare problems

JOHN PATRICK HARRINGTON.....Chicago

Student

Pre-legal Course

Entertainment Committee, 1917-18; Burke Debating Society, 1916-17; active in nearly every big Kent movement

EUGENE JOSEPH HAUFLAIRE.....Chicago

Clerk

Pre-legal Course

Expects to practice law in Chicago

Friends if we be honest with ourselves we shall be honest with each other.
—JAMES HARRINGTON.

WILLIAM COLLINS HILTON.....Chicago

Railway Clerk

Topeka (Kas.) High School

Will go into a railway legal department after graduation

JOHN RAYMOND HORAN.....Chicago

Clerk

Pre-legal Course

LESLIE LYMAN JUNKERMAN, ΦΚΦ.....Chicago

Letter Carrier

Alma (Mich.) High School

Burke Debating Society; Vice President, 1917; President, 1918; married; one child

J. CHAS. KANER.....Chicago

Manager Hydrox Company

Joseph Medill High School

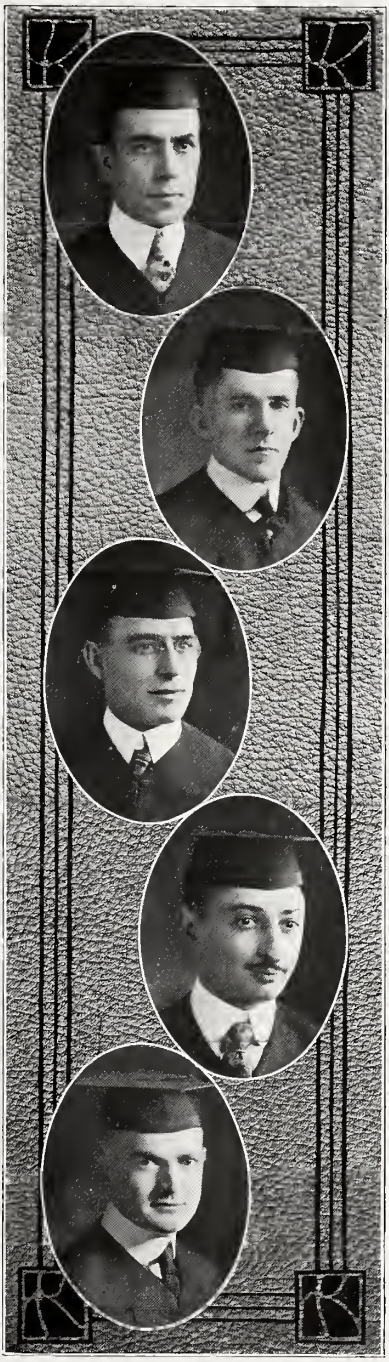
An active student; expects to practice in Chicago

WILLIAM AYERS KEPLINGER, ΦΔΦ..Carlinville, Ill.

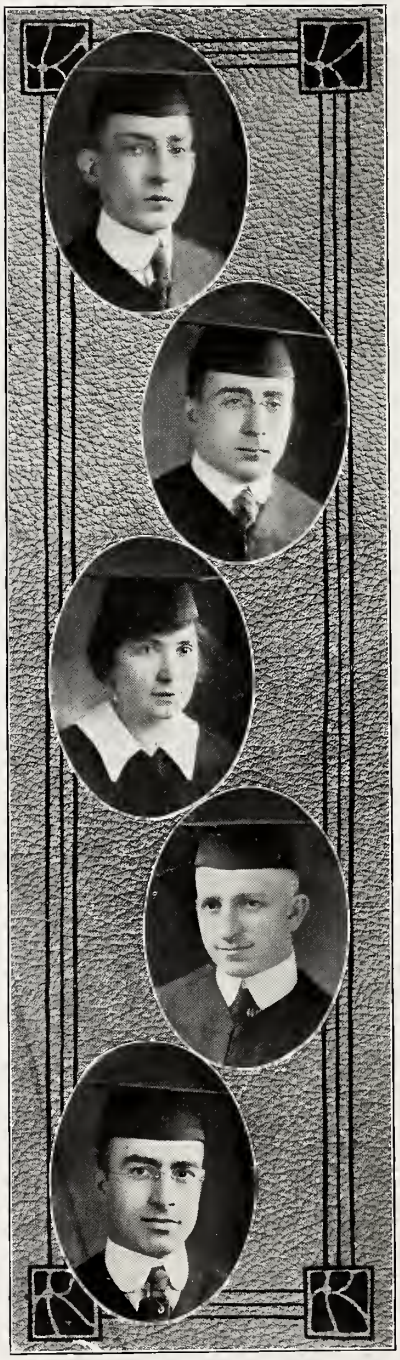
Law Clerk

Blackburn College

Associate Editor of Chicago Kent Bulletin, '15-'16; Associate Editor of Transcript, '17; member Phi Delta Phi Fraternity; expects to practice law in Chicago



Laws grind the poor and rich men rule the law.—LESLIE JUNKERMAN.



HERBERT KERR ..... Chicago

High School Principal

Dixon (Ill.) College and Normal School

Taught high school for two years; principal for two years; is in U. S. Army

BARNEY LENIT ..... Chicago

Law Clerk

Pre-legal Course

Expects to practice law

BLUMA I. LEVIN Toronto, Ont., Canada

Stenographer

Toronto (Can.) High School

Secretary of class, 1915-16; Cap and Gown Committee, 1918; expects to practice law

IRA ISAAC LEVY ..... Chicago

Sales Manager

Gilman (Ill.) High School
West Division High School

Member Sigma Nu Phi, honorary; expects to practice in California; married; one boy

WILLIAM A. LEWIS ..... Chicago

Secretary

Minneapolis (Minn.) High School

Has been connected with the Chicago Allied Printing Trades Council for several years

It is better to be unborn than untaught, for ignorance is the roof of misfortune.
BLUMA I. LEVIN.

HARRY AUSTIN LINAWEAVER, JR.....Chicago

Student

Englewood High School

Has been in law work for several years; good student

JOHN GEORGE S. LINNER, ΦΚΦ.....Chicago

Bank Clerk

High School Course
Business College Course

Member of Phi Kappa Phi; Secretary of Burke Debating Society

LEIF J. LOCKE.....Chicago

Bank Clerk

Association Institute

Connected with State Bank of Chicago for several years; future plans unsettled

JOSEPH F. LOFTUS.....Chicago

Newspaper Work

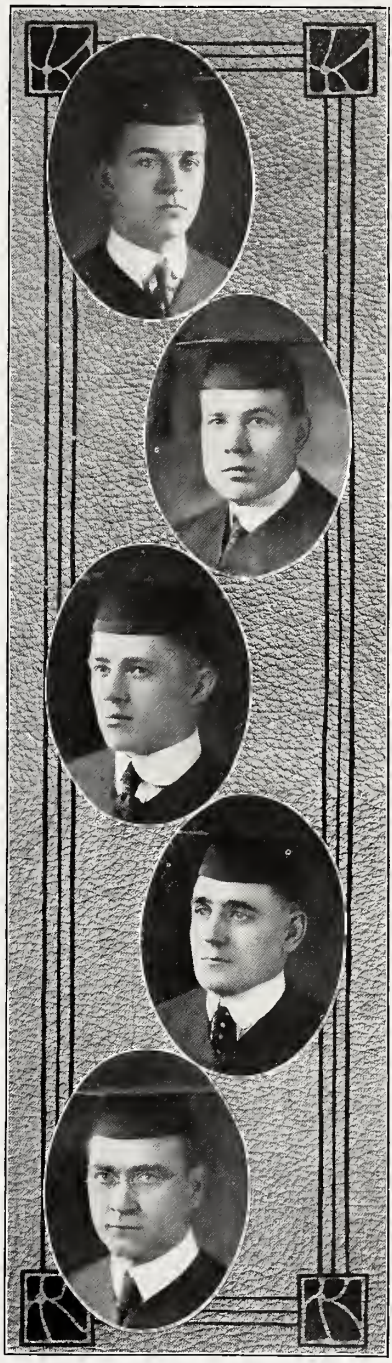
High School Course
Expects to stay in Chicago; plans are indefinite

CARL FREDERICK LUND.....Chicago

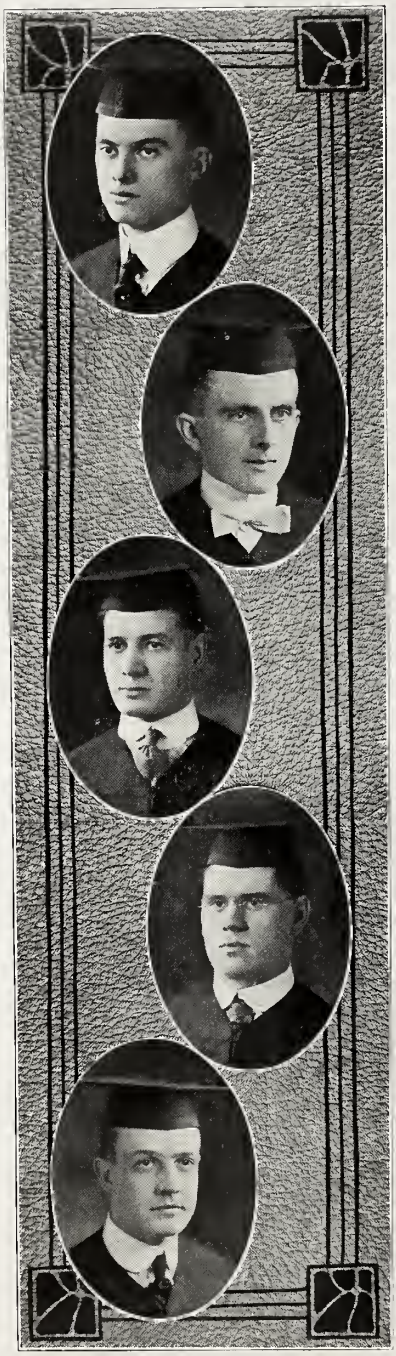
Electrical Construction Work

High School Course
University of Minnesota

Served in Spanish-American War; good student; expects to practice in Chicago



Who knows nothing base, fears nothing known.—GORDON LINAWEAVER.



JAMES T. MCINERNEY.....Chicago

Court Clerk

St. Phillips High School

Now serving as deputy in office of Appellate Court Clerk; expects to practice

ARTHUR O. MCSHERRY.....Chicago

Chief Clerk

De LaSalle Institute
De Paul University

Expects to enter legal work at present stand; eight years in railroad work

ELMER W. MAHER.....Chicago

Examiner, Policy Holders' Union

Clinton (Iowa) High School
Iowa University
Santa Clara (Calif.) University

Second honors, Sana Clara University; member Burke Debating Society

JOHN C. MAHER.....Chicago

Adjuster and Accountant

High School Course
Columbus College
Iowa University

JOHN W. MICHAEL, JR., ΦΔΦ....Washington, D. C.

Patent Solicitor

Technical High School, Washington, D. C.
George Washington University

Entered Kent a junior; one of the few '18's who has had initiative enough to open up his own office and maintain it

No man was ever glorious who was not laborious.—JOHN MICHAEL.

CHARLES HUE MILLER.....Chicago

Clerk

Baylor University

Expects to practice in Chicago

CLINTON JAMES MOORE, ΦBK.....Chicago

Railroad Clerk

Marysville (Kas.) High School
University of Kansas

Member Phi Beta Kappa; has been a newspaper editor in a number of places; has had a wide railroad experience; is married

CLARK EGAN NOLAN, ΔX.....Chicago

Bond and Casualty Investigator

Woodstock (Ill.) High School

Chairman Senior Picture Committee; member Delta Chi Fraternity; has enlisted

JOSEPH F. NOVOTNY.....Chicago

Claim Adjuster

Kewanee (Wis.) High School

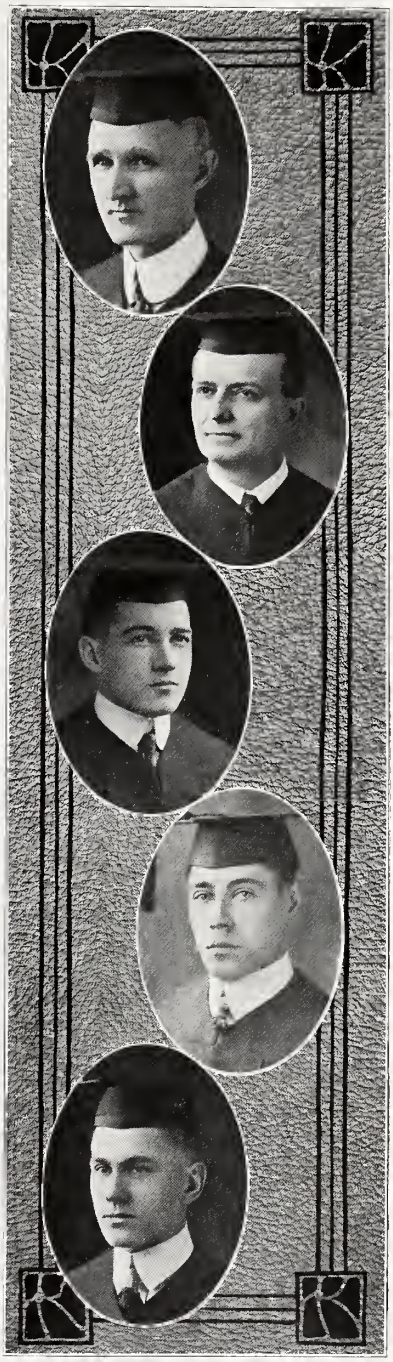
President Burke Debating Society, 1917; Class Treasurer, 1918

THORVALD D. OLSEN.....Chicago

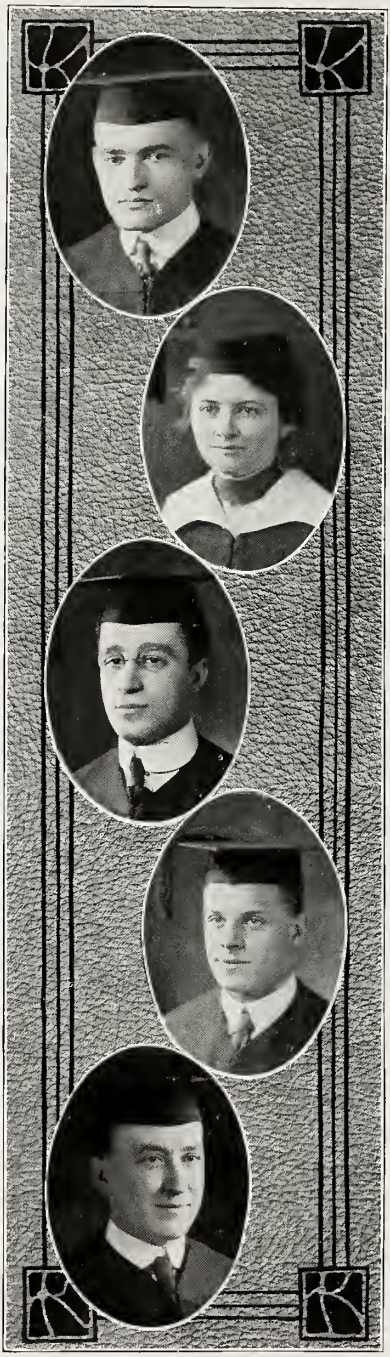
Bank Clerk

Association Institute
Lane Technical High School

Art Editor of Transcript, 1917, 1918; future plans indefinite



To repeat an unkind truth is just as bad as to invent a lie.—THORVALD OLSEN.



DAVID OLSHAN ..... Chicago

Clerk

Metropolitan Business College
Lewis Institute

Member Burke Debating Society; expects to stay in Chicago during war, then practice law

LOUISE M. PABST, KBΠ..... Blue Island, Ill.

Secretary

Blue Island High School

Member Kappa Beta Pi Legal Sorority; Treasurer, 1918; expects to practice law

RUDOLPH P. PERLMAN..... *Chicago*

Law Clerk

Bryant and Stratton Business College
Pre-Legal Course

Public Speaking Class; Burke Debating Society; plans indefinite

MAURICE E. PESCHERET, ΔX..... Chicago

Clerk

Riverside (Ill.) High School

Member Delta Chi Fraternity; expects to practice law

EDWIN A. PETERSON..... Chicago

Supervisor Sales Personnel

Northwestern University
University of Minnesota

Expects to continue in business after graduation

We should never remember the benefits we have conferred nor forget the favors received.
—E. A. PETERSON.

JOHN ALEXANDER PETERSON.....Zion City, Ill.

Salesman

Zion City (Ill.) High School

Chairman Higgins Fob Committee, 1917; Vice President, 1917; Class Monitor, 1916-17

EDWIN PHILBROOK PHELPS.....Wilmette, Ill.

Patent Solicitor

Tulane University
Lewis Institute

Has spent some time in engineering work in Texas rice fields; expects to practice in Chicago

HENRY EUGENE PIERUCCINI, ΦΔΦ.....Chicago

Real Estate Business

Wendell Phillips High School
Notre Dame University
Sicarde Language Academy

Member Burke Debating Society; member Phi Delta Phi Fraternity; expects to enlist after graduation

J. HAROLD PILTZ .....Chicago

Assistant Purchasing Agent

Lyons Township High School

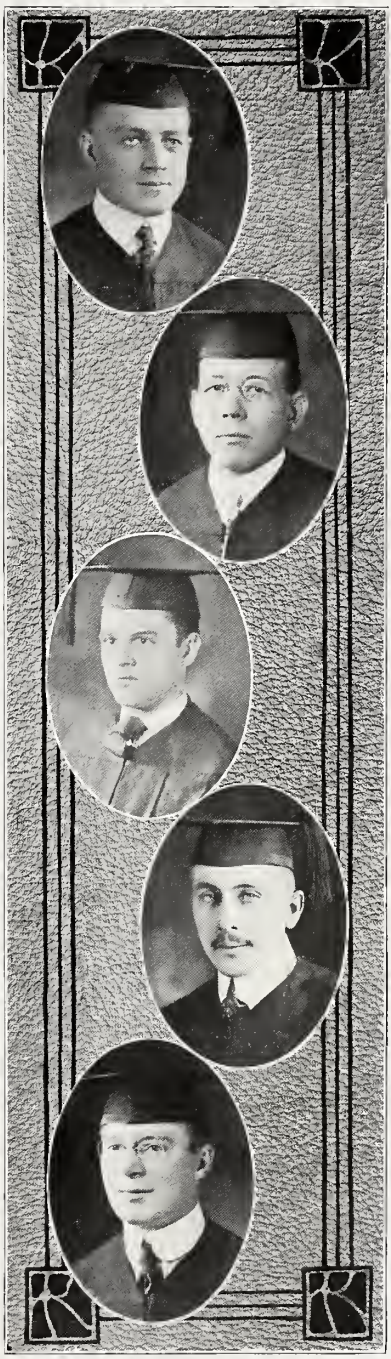
Expects to go West and as a legal advisor for several banks; married

DANIEL JOSEPH PORTLEY.....Chicago

Secretary

Williams College
Northwestern University

Member Picture Committee, 1918; senior accountant, Arthur Young and Company; confidential secretary to President of Board of Cook County Commissioners



He that waits upon fortune is never sure of dinner.—J. HAROLD PILTZ.

EDWARD RANDAK, ΦΚΦ ..... Chicago

Efficiency Man

John Marshall High School
Carl Schurz High School

Member Phi Kappa Phi Fraternity; Senior Editor of 1918 Transcript; member Burke Debating Society

ARTHUR RIES ..... Chicago

High School Course
Northwestern University

Expects to practice law in Chicago

ESTHER ROFSKY ..... Chicago

University of Chicago

Born in Russia; received secondary education there; came to U. S. in 1909

JULIUS RUBEN ..... Chicago

Assisting Purchasing Agent

Murray F. Tuley High School

Burke Debating Society; expects to practice

IRVING RUTENBERG ..... Chicago

Cashier

Medill High School

Public speaking class; expects to stay at present position after graduation

Measures, not men, have always been my mark.—ESTHER ROFSKY.

EDGAR J. SABATH.....Chicago

Insurance Adjuster

Medill High School, Chicago

Has been in the insurance field for several years; expects to remain in that line of work after graduation

WILLIAM D. SALTIEL.....Chicago

Instructor of Public Speaking

Lake View High School

Entertainer at all Kent parties, 1917; prominent in debating and oratory; Class Orator; Literary Editor, 1918 Transcript

HERBERT JAMES SCHMIDT, ΦΚΦ.....Chicago

Office Manager

Fanbault (Minn.) High School

Burke Debating Society; member Phi Kappa Phi Fraternity; Entertainment Committee, 1918; Humor Editor, 1918 Transcript

HARRY L. SCHULMAN.....Chicago

Clerk

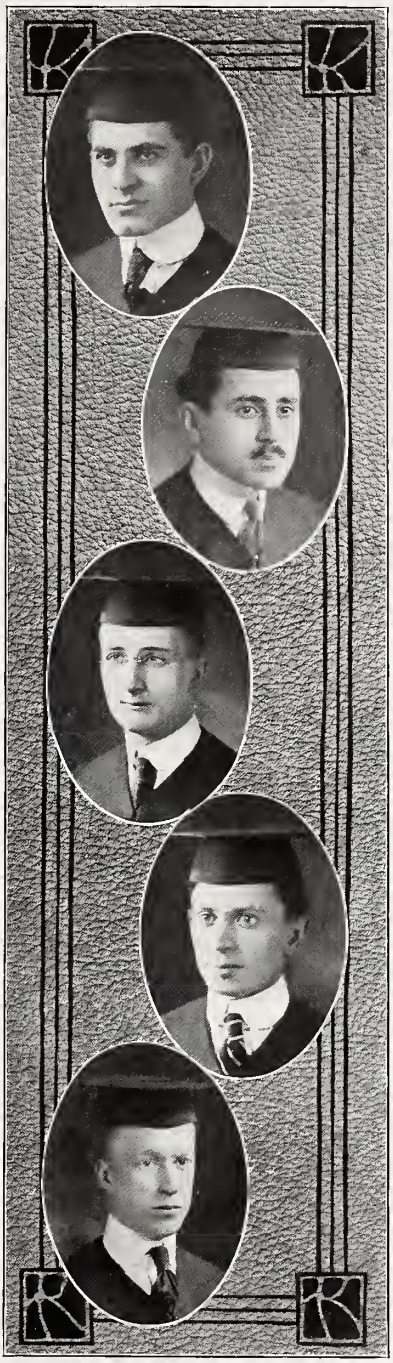
Pre-Legal Course
Expects to practice law

LELAND CLAIR SCOTT.....Chicago

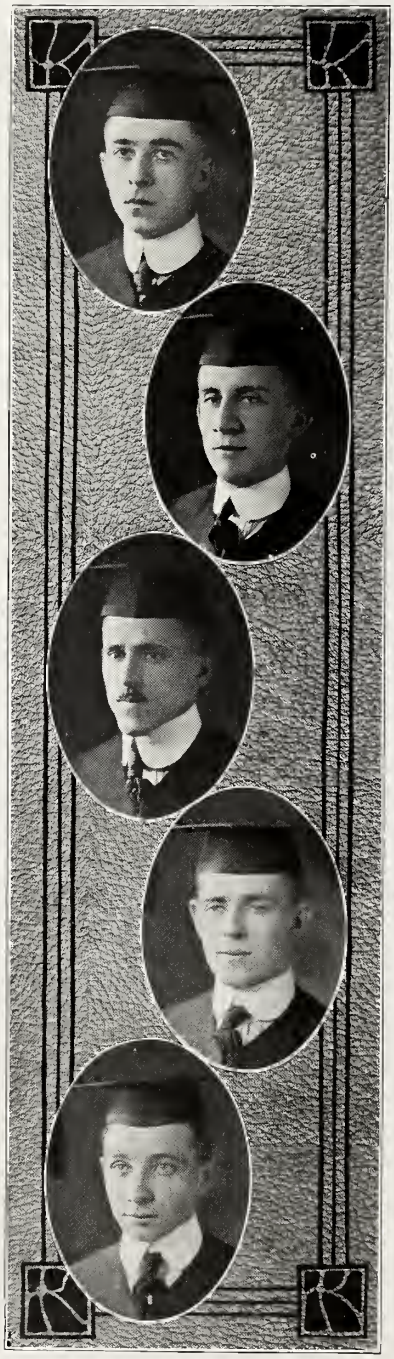
Law Clerk

Pre-Legal Course

Expects to practice in Chicago



The masterpiece of man is to live to the purpose.—H. J. SCHMIDT.



WALTER EDWARD SEDWICK.....Chicago

Production Clerk

Pre-Legal Course

Expects to practice law in Chicago

RALPH JERVIS SHARP.....Chicago

Welfare Man

Englewood High School
University of Chicago

Has been active in politics for a number of years; expect to practice law, but location in undecided

JEROME JOHN SLADLEY.....Manitowoc, Wis.

Manitowoc (Wis.) High School
Manitowoc College

Burke Debating Society; Phi Kappa Phi Fraternity; Infantry Editor, 1918 Transcript

GILMAN S. SMITH.....Princeton, Ill.

Railroad Clerk

Princeton Township High School
Chairman Constitution Committee; Burke Debating Society; member public speaking class

JOHN L. SMITH, ΦΑΔ.....Chicago

Law Clerk

De Paul Academy

Associate Editor, Chicago Kent Bulletin, 1917; member Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity; expects to practice in Chicago

Men who think too much are dangerous.—GILMAN SMITH.

OSCAR RAEBURN SNOOK.....Chicago

Student

Pre-Legal Course

MARION V. SQUARCY.....Agram, Croatia

Bank Teller

High School Course
Commercial Academy
Valparaiso (Ind.) University

Expects to practice law in Chicago among thirty thousand Croatians who have practically no lawyer among them

EDWARD STEINKE, ΦΚΦ.....Chicago

Clerk

Pre-Legal Course

Public speaking class; Burke Debating Society; Cap and Gown Committee; Phi Kappa Phi;

JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN.....Chicago

City Inspector

Pre-Legal Course

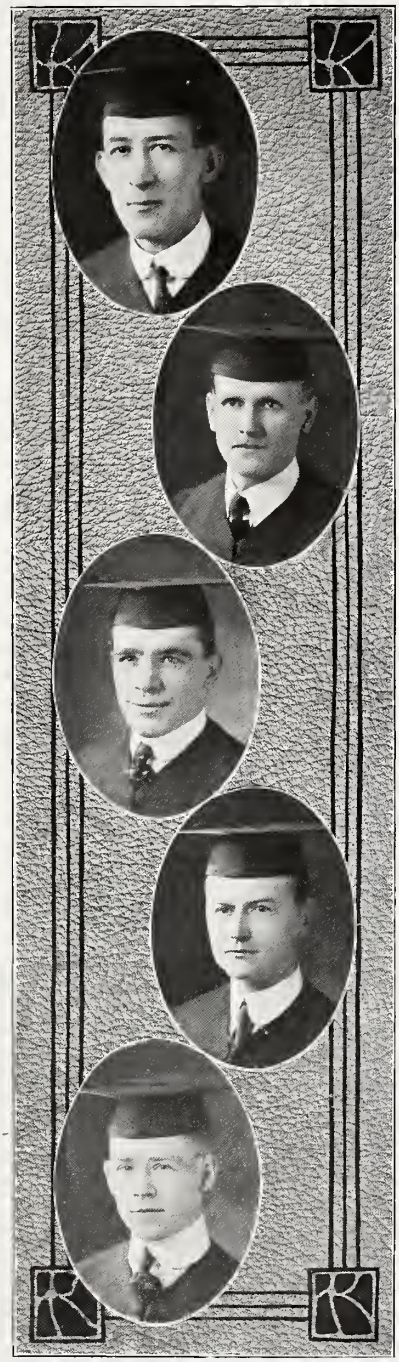
Burke Debating Society; Senior President; public speaking class

MILTON HUGH SUMMERS, K, ΦΑΔ.....Chicago

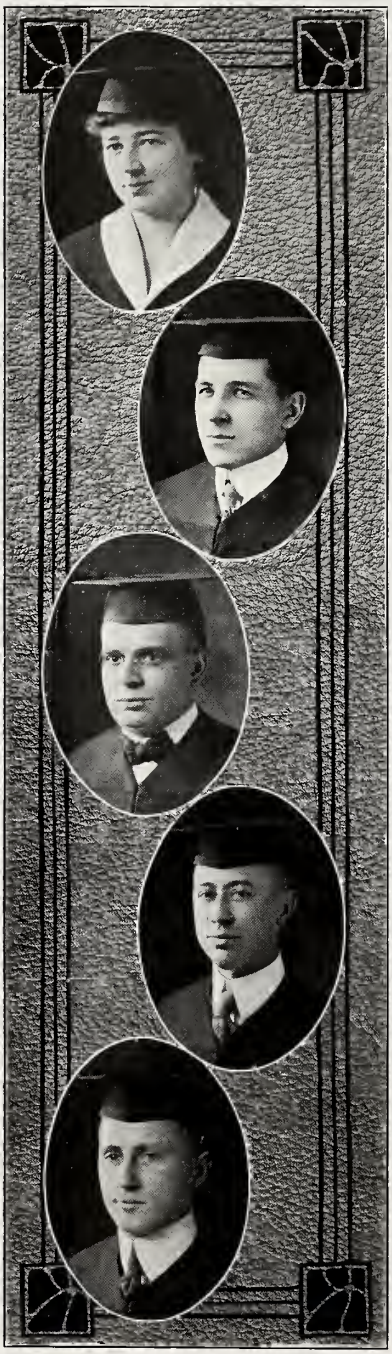
Assistant Sales Manager

Loyola Academy
Loyola University

Basketball, 1918; Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity; active in athletics during his college course; expects to practice law in Chicago



Some howl before they are hurt. He refuses to groan even afterwards.—SAM WITTELLE.



LAVENIA MAY SYLVESTER, KBΠ....Waukegan, Ill.

Official Court Reporter, Lake County, Ill.

Waukegan (Ill.) High School

Active in class social affairs; Woman's Editor, 1918 Transcript; expects to remain at present position for a time

HENRI GEORGE THEROUX.....Chicago

Railroader

Technical High School, Springfield. Mass.
University of Arizona

Active in class activities; Burke Debating Society; anticipates going to France in a short time

WILLIAM C. THOMAS.....Chicago

Student

Pre-Legal Course

Expects to practice in Chicago; an active politician

CHARLES HENRY THOMPSON, ΦΚΦ..Harrisburg, Ill.

Accountant

Harrisburg High School
Massey Business College, Louisville, Ky.

Burke Debating Society; Phi Kappa Phi Fraternity President, 1918; expects to practice

GEORGE J. TOUREK.....Chicago

Law Clerk

Eli Whitney Night High School
St. Ignatius College

One of the young students in the class; expects to practice in Chicago

The first and worst of all frauds is to cheat one's self.—"MILT" SUMMERS.

ERNEST E. TUPES, TBII.....Chicago

Civil Engineer

University of Missouri
Chicago Technical College

Has already passed the Illinois Bar examination; a good student; member Tau Beta Phi, honorary engineering fraternity; expects to enter into Public Utilities practice

HANS HENRY VOIGHT.....Chicago

Farmer

University of Jena, Berlin
Northwestern University

Public speaking class; future plans undecided

ABRAHAM WEINER .....Chicago

Clerk

Murray F. Tuley High School
Pre-Legal Course

Active in all class affairs; expects to practice in Illinois

WILFRED A. WEISMANN, ΔX.....Chicago

Law Clerk

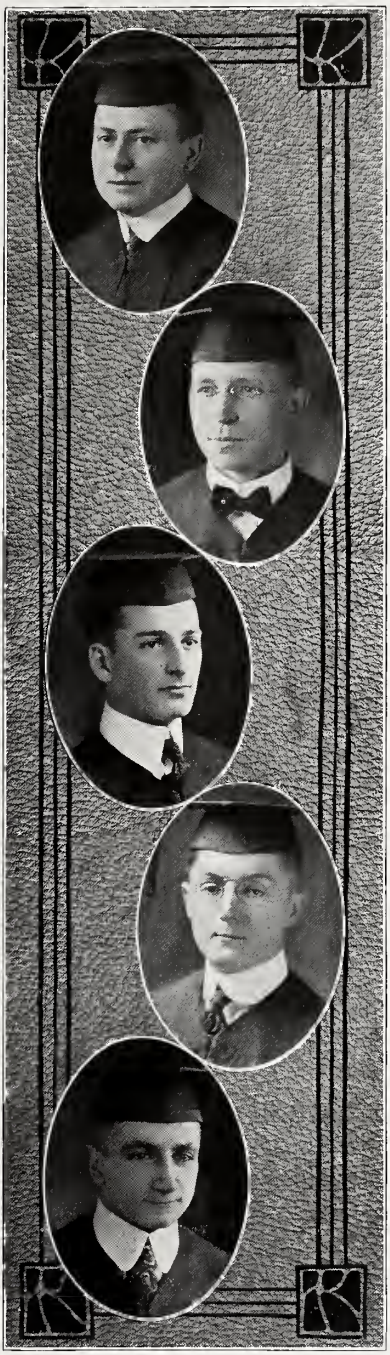
Murray F. Tuley High School

Member Delta Chi Fraternity; Picture, Banquet and Social Committee, 1918; Chairman Entertainment Committee, 1915; member, 1918; Burke Debating Society; Moran Prize Winner, 1917; expects to practice

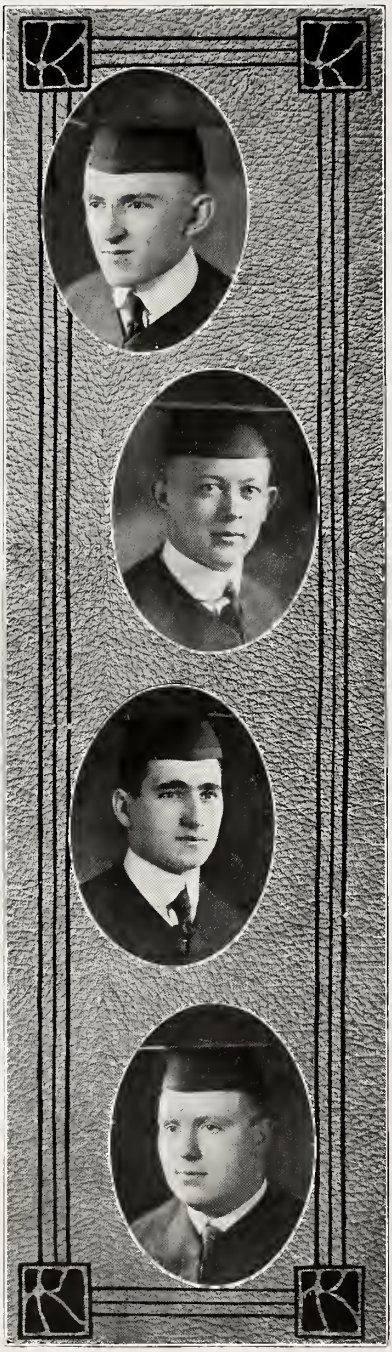
MILTON H. WEISS.....Chicago

Law Clerk

Murray F. Tuley High School
Burke Debating Society; active in class activities; expects to practice



Abolish fear and you can accomplish whatever you wish.—LAVENIA SYLVESTER.



FRANK CHARLES WILKINSON.....Chicago

Traffic Man

Austin High School

Has had a wide traffic experience; expects to practice law in Chicago

ROLAND P. WILLIAMS, ΦΔΔ.....Wilmette, Ill.

Insurance, Real Estate Dealer

New Trier High School
Kentucky Military Institute

Public speaking class; member Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity

SAMUEL ROSS WITTELLE, ΦΚΦ.....Chicago

Bank Clerk

R. T. Crane Technical High School

Treasurer Burke Debating Society, 1918; member Phi Kappa Phi; active in all class activities; good student; expects to practice

RODERICK N. WYCKOFF.....Chicago

Law Clerk

Oak Park High School

Public speaking class; Burke Debating Society; plans indefinite

But chiefly, the mould of a man's fortune is in his own hands.—WILFRED A. WEISMANN.

It is a difficult thing in time of peace to persuade, cajole, humor, or threaten a hundred and fifty people to sit for pictures and return the proofs promptly or by a certain date. If it is difficult in time of peace it is next to impossible in time of war. That fact, coupled with the ability of editors to err, has caused the omission of several pictures and records which should appear in alphabetical sequence in the Senior Section. The names of those men are:

Abraham Agay
Has enlisted in the United States Army.
Norman Hutchinson
Has enlisted in the United States Army.
William C. Ehrler
Vincent Kasmar
Louis B. Keene
James P. King
James Hildebrand

Personnel of the Class of 1918

A survey of the occupations of the members of the class of 1918 was taken and the results of that survey are exceedingly interesting. The tabulation follows:

Accountants	5
Adjusters	6
Assistant Superintendent	1
Bank Clerks	5
Cashiers	2
City Inspector	1
Clerks (not law clerks)	24
Correspondents	2
Court Reporters	2
Credit Men	2
Dentist	1
Employment Manager	1
Engineers	4
Examiner of titles	2
Farmer	1
Freight Agent	1
Investigators	3
Law Clerks	15
Letter Carriers	2
Manager	1
Merchants	2
Newspaper man	1
Office Manager	1
Patent Attorneys	2
Private Secretaries	6
Purchasing Agent	1
Railway Conductor	1
Real Estate man	1
Salesmen	7
Shipping Clerk	1
Stenographers	2
Students	8
Teachers	2
Traffic man	1
Total	117

Let mildness ever attend thy tongue.—O. B. DuRand.

Class History

Old Kent since the year 1888 has produced many notable classes, but, none possessing such stars, both athletic and scholastic. But like everything else, truly great, the class of '18 had a beginning.

One autumnal day, so long ago that most of us have forgotten it in our senior pride, some two hundred and fifty students came trooping into school from all parts of the country, but the spirit of friendliness, which at once manifested itself, made each and every one feel he had not only fallen among students, but among friends. This spirit, maintained throughout the three years, has made the Class of '18 what it is. We immediately went to work and elected as our officers for the freshman year William F. Ferguson, president; Harry Egan, vice-president; Ida Levin, secretary; Joseph Sucherman, treasurer; Isaac Rudd, sergeant-at-arms. Many social events were held during the year, the most important and enjoyable one being the annual banquet and dance, held at the Hotel Morrison, June 10, 1916.

Politics early engaged the attention of the class of '18 in its junior year, the following officers being elected to guide the class through the most difficult year of the course: I. D. Budd, president; John A. Peterson, vice-president; Mabel F. Barclay, secretary; A. E. Austin, treasurer. The second year of the legal course was by far the most strenuous and left little time for social events, even had the members been so inclined. In fact, the nine months seemed to consist of examination after examination. In spite of this, however, the class held a very successful smoker at the Fort Dearborn Hotel on April 14th. The Burke Debating Society was successfully organized and launched as a permanent school organization November 16, 1916 by members of the 1918 class. In the elimination contest, held December 15, 1916 by the Burke Debating Society, to select three speakers for Chicago-Kent Debating team, William D. Saltiel and Leslie Junkerman, of the Class of '18 won first and second place. The class was well represented in every school activity. The Bulletin, The Transcript, the Public Speaking Class and the various fraternities, all felt the influence of junior aid and inspiration. The history of the junior year would be incomplete without mention of the men who have sacrificed their ambition to become lawyers, in order to aid their country in its hour of need. Following is the honor roll of the Class of 1918, junior year:

One sad event in this year was the death of our classmate William R. Smith, a student, a good fellow; one whom we were proud to have as a member of our class. He has taken the great journey from which no man has returned, but in the memory of the Class of '18 he still lives and will not be forgotten.

In our Senior year we elected for our class officers, Joseph A. Sullivan, president; Phillip J. Foley, vice-president; Edna E. Barnett, secretary; Joseph F. Novotny, treasurer; William D. Saltiel, class orator; Edward Steinke, class prophet; Charles H. Thompson, class historian; Clinton J. Moore, class poet; and Barney Lenit, sergeant-at-arms. In this year we not only made a new record by organizing a basketball team, which has upheld the reputation of our school, but our class is again represented on the Chicago-Kent debating team by William D. Saltiel and Charles H. Thompson. On December 15, 1917, on the third floor of the college, a hard time party was held, which was well attended by members of the class; and on February 23, 1918 a Washington's birthday party was given by the class in the college building, which was well attended and enjoyed by all present.

The honor roll for 1918 shows that twenty-five per cent of our best students have given their services to Uncle Sam that the world may be made safe for democracy.

He is one that will not plead that cause wherein his tongue must be confuted by his conscience.
—Edna Barnett.

Class Poem

By Clinton J. Moore, '18 (Nullus Bonus.)

The Kentish clans foregather year by year,
When summer fades and autumn leaves are sere;
They come, as those who mustered in '15,
A well-bred lot; some hams sandwiched between.
Mayhap, but eke a peppery bunch, with spice,
Behold our class. When meeting day arrived,
And butter-smooth, and girls to make it nice.
How sweet we fought, and harmony survived.

There were not meeting days enough, so some,
For fear that rest would leave them over dumb,
The Burke Debating Club put on the boards,
Where words were weapons wrought, instead of swords;
And soon all saw a sharp and sudden rise
Of ready wit, our boys grew wondrous wise.

In second year, Death made his sudden round—
No more of Mexico will Smith* expound,
For William Rutherford was laid to rest,
Relieved from courts and clients' warring quest.
No more his genial presence gladdens friend nor wife;
He filled a worthy place within a broadened life.

Still Time swept on, and sweeping us along,
There broke another year, of work and song—
With work well done, the heart contented sings—.
A year of work and war and other things.

Right at the first,
There was a burst,
Of rollicking rough-house revelry.
Orators spoke,
Dense was the smoke;
How strong was the spirit of chivalry!

The class primary,
Though quite contrary,
A howling success appeared.
As an orators' fest,
It was much the best,
But the speed was wild and weird.

Next a party we had,
Though the night was too bad,
And the dancing and doughnuts were splendid.
The hot dogs were there,
But never dull care,
And only too soon it was ended.

The Transcript next the minds of Seniors occupies,
In which our classmates' faces we must recognize.
To find a picture-man, our features to portray
To please, and at a price our pocket-books could pay,
A squad of wise and gallant men was singled out,
Who did the best they could, and well, beyond a doubt.
But in our class,
Comes naught to pass,
Unless upon the mat,
We thrash the thing,
Or bust the ring,
In one big vocal spat.

---

*William Rutherford Smith, deceased December, 1916.

He that can bear reproof, and mend by it, if he is not wise, is in a fair way of being so.
—Ralph Sharp

'Twas done. The class in solemn conclave met.
Our men the contract's terms before us set.
In courteous manner then, and dignified,
Uprose a cautious few, who questions plied,
By which the res litigii was explained,
Content and harmony by all regained.

Behold, next comes our little baby crew.
What, is that cunning little darling you?
How sweet and fair, and such an honest face,
A prophecy of life, of truth and grace.
My, how you've changed, I would not know 'twas you;
Your habits must have changed you through and through.

Again there came a night,
When cheery classmates bright,
In dance and feast and song,
The fun was free and strong;
Care was dead.

Gay was the hall with the bright decorations,
Washington's birthday proclaiming.
Pleased were the Seniors with high expectations,
Joyful the guests and the soft exclamations.

Young folk relaxing from studies and toiling,
Frolicsome antics, decorum ne'er spoiling,
After the waltzes, the chatter, the dances,
Healthfully, happily resting,
Soft-murmured talk and the heart-burning glances,
Sought then the table, its viands digesting;
Speaking and singing they hailed with delight,
Home sought at last in the wee hours o' night.

But after night the dawn;
The times of yesterday are gone.
And with the passing day,
Those friends we knew far from us stray.

As in our work our classmates gather round,
We miss the faces that no more are found
Among us in our daily life.
Our bravest lads have placed their honor high,
Have offered self to keep our banners fly,
To keep our country free from strife.
All honor to those lads, high born and brave,
Who offer life and all they have to save
Humanity from Kaiser's greed.
As in the shock of fire and shot and shell,
The agonies of concentrated hell,
As patriots sublime they bleed.

For safe return of these, our boys, we pray,
For chance to greet them on that glorious day,
When they in peace may safe return.
For those of them in body wounded sore,
We pray that homage may content restore;
For those who sleep, our altars burn.

To those who go may we who stay be true,
For them and theirs their homeland's heavens blue
Shall smile on free men unoppressed.
To him who toils shall be a just reward,
The laws to each the same support afford,
And short the woes of those distressed.

You may trust him in the dark.—ROLAND WILLIAMS.

But perish those who would our land betray;
Anathema on those who in this cruicial day,
Seek class 'gainst class to set in hate.
May all our people in one class be made,
A class of brothers quick to give their aid,
A nation of the truly great.
Within the crowded years forever past,
The history of the world in blood was cast.
The fleeting present gives no time to pause,
To chide the past, or to condemn the cause.

Our lawyers fresh from out the studious way,
Have parts to learn for use in future day;
To learn the law have they but made a start,
And in his work each man should find his heart.
On new foundations or by bettered ways,
The future edifice we proudly raise.
The wreck of other men's ambitious plans,
Is praised by none who well our record scans,
Unless by such a wreck we open the way
To give Misfortune's crew a brighter day.
Too high may one set his life-work's aim,
If faithfully and true he seek his game.

Two men walked forth one sunny summer's day,
And passed beside a little child at play,
When suddenly her toy escaped her grasp,
Her childish glee was stilled, a choking gasp,
A plaintive wail betrayed her hapless plight.
One man passed on, nor turned to left nor right.
The other paused, and sought the erring toy,
With kindly smile returning it and joy.

Two wilful men pursued their daily bent,
Took what they could, nor recked who came nor went,
Nor cared to leave untouched the weal of those,
Whose paths they crossed, pursuing what they chose.
There came one day a man who sought to show,
To these the things we each to all may owe.
One listened not but went his headlong pace;
The other paused and heard, new light upon his face.
The first, 'ere long, the law by force restrained;
The heedful one a host of friendships gained.

Within the halls one day where Solons sat,
Discussing weal of proletariat,
A man proposed that for all taxes laid,
A meed of worth in services be paid.
Astounded first were all the Solons there,
But yielded to his pleas for what was fair.

As in the vale we prize the beauteous flower,
In life the deeds of man are beauty's bower.
So let our lawyers be the first to lead,
Where merit is, and honesty and need.
Let lawyer be a man by which mankind
Point out the true, and stalwart honor find.

At last the school year's welcome end is drawing slowly, surely near:
'Twill hurry us a little bit to make our records clear;
Those theses, briefs, those trials to prepare, and then,
A quiz course, too, to brighten up again.
The plodding weeks begin to fly,
Exams, the final spread,
Diplomas read,
Good Bye.

Blessed is the man who has found his work.—JOHN A. PETERSON.

Class Prophecy

By Edmund Steinke, '18.

And it came to pass in the tenth year of the reign of King Edmund, that the prophet who had gone through the realms of the invisible some letter of our after lives to spell, returned. And the president commanded the prophet to speak, and the prophet spoke, saying: "Your majesty, I have been led through the darkest and most tortuous recesses of the near and distant future, and have great and dire misgivings in divulging what unto me has been revealed." Whereupon the president in great and tumultous anger, with a roar, likened unto which the deliberations of the Picture Committee and the battles of the Burke Debating Society were a mere ripple in the North Sea, said, "Speak, prophet. lest you be doomed to learn something about common law pleadings."

Thus spoke the prophet: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, they are a turbulent lot. Dazzled by the multitude of brilliant futures stretched out before me, I stood rooted to the spot fearing 'twas naught but a mirage. Just before me I saw a great and eloquent publicist addressing the populace, and his words were golden as he described the terrors and devastations of the monster John Barleycorn. And the multitude was spellbound, and many among them wept, and were "paralyzed." and three signed the pledge. And, lo, it was Les Junkerman who had become justly famous in well doing.

And as I journeyed further into the realms of the Luminaries, I beheld a city of wondrous beauty like unto Utopia. And it was the seat of an enormous rubber industry of hitherto unheard and undreamt of immensity, compared with which the combined efforts of the "Big Five" were great even as a mustard seed. And it was the product of the genius of our own Ed. Peterson, who was the head thereof, and it was called Petersonia, the city of joy, rubber and justice. But I marveled not for I knew him well.

I turned my eyes to the north and I saw rapidly approaching me a brilliantly lighted and perfectly appointed limousine, wherein at perfect ease reclined the learned Charley Flota, and I inquired thereupon, how Fate had been with him, and I was told he was a marvelous orator, in eloquence and learning equalled by few but not surpassed by one. And I was grieved and cast dust on myself, and was ashamed that I knew not. Selah!

And it came to pass that I betook myself to Chicago, and went to the City Pile, and therein I found, sitting, surrounded by divers secretaries and supernumeraries, the mayor thereof, and lo, it was Gillman Smith, and alas and alack he was still a democrat. And I was exceeding much pleased.

And the mayor bid me to visit the city and its various departments, and I visited. I saw the city council, and it had come to pass in the days of Smith that there were many of our beloved in the city council, and, abyss beneath abyss of perfidy! the city council had become honest, and the great King Bunk of 1918 had perished of his own effluvia. For there in the council were Angus, Ehrler, Ruben, Rutenberg, Watkins, Sabath, Benedetto, Ferguson, Ries, Olshan, and Gruenwald.

Whereupon we betook ourselves to the courts, and there were many, Federal, Superior, Circuit, Municipal, etc., and behold there were sitting many illustrious judges famous for their learning and wisdom, and lo. the times had changed, for it had come to pass that none thereof were politicians. that injustice and technicalities had been put down and cast out, and, wonder of wonders. juries had become intelligent, and justice was done occasionally, and it was good. And I was sore amazed at this thing, and I looked and I saw the judges and they were our sometime president, Joe Sullivan. chief justice. and Snook, Lund, Boddinghouse, Dwyer, Sharp, Portley, Linaweaver, Harrington and Gilbert, and I marveled not, for had I not known them well? Whereat, I got up and sat down, and fell on my face.

She was not merely a chip of the old block but the old Block itself.—Louise Pabst.

TRANSCRIPT

After these things I went unto the city of Springfield, which is the capital, and to the governor's office, as I had been bidden, and beheld therein, the governor, and it was Thomas, and beheld that he was no longer a politician but had become a man, and I marveled greatly at this thing.

And I went unto the state legislature, and the hitherto unbelieveable had come to pass. It had become useful, and politics had been cast therefrom into eternal damnation and oblivion, and had become anathema, and I saw therein more of the elite and elect of our tribe. There were Everett, Austin, Budd, Squarey, Glucklich, Hildebrand, Lenit, Michael, Sedwick, Perlman, Kasmar, Olsen, Haufiaire, and McInerney, and Miller was the speaker, thereof. And I was glad and felt the bowwows coming.

Forthwith I proceeded then unto the Supreme Court of the State, and marvel of marvels! it had reversed itself, and its decisions had become sound and clear and intelligible, even so that a law student might extract a meaning therefrom, and it had become a power followed by the whole land. And I smote my brow that I erred not nor mistook, for I looked and among the thus thrice anointed I saw Chief Justice Clinton J. Moore, our erstwhile poet, alias Nullus Bonus, and there were also Justices Phelps, Williams, Weiss, Wyckoff, Thompson and John Maher. And I said, this pleaseth me, and I offered burnt offerings upon and to the shrine of Kent, and they were Lucky Strikes unto which we had often burned together on the Nicotine Lane and divers other places such as the moot court, despite the admonitions of the judge.

After this it came to pass that I was taken to the capital of the nation, which is in Washington, and there in the congress I saw many of the wisdom soaked Kent eighteeners among the high and powerful. And they were, as they had been at home in the old days, the nestors and pillars of the assembly, and were as of yore champions of right and justice, and though utterly unprecedented and out of place, the welfare of the people of the nation as a whole was occasionally thought of, and even mentioned! There as vice-president of the United States and presiding officer of the senate sat Greathouse, and the speaker of the house of representatives was John Peterson, and in the congress there were Agay, Randak, our peerless editor, Golder, Erlandson, Levy, Elmer Maher, Saltiel, our sterling orator, Hilton, the great demurrer, Gorindar, Dembufsky, Blackwood, at last separated from Fisher, and England, Cooper, Carmody, Fink, Schmidt, Scott, Schulman, and Cohen. And I smote myself mightily even unto the fifth rib until I became sick, sore, lame and disordered for a long time, to wit, until roll call.

And, behold, as further through the nether regions of the future I was piloted, I came upon the treasury department, and despite the forty thousand curses of the political anestheticians, anemones, jellyfish and other divers parasites temporarily in public office, a system had been instituted and the plague of politics had become even as the ichthyosaur, extinct and a fossil remain, like unto the politicians of former days had been fossils, and the fiscal system had become rational, for it was the child of the mind of our own Sam Wittelle, and with him were other famous geniuses; for were not Lewis, Weiner, Hansen, the celebrated editor, Burch, and Piltz the financial powers of the nations? Yea, verily. Thus it had come to pass that panics were no more.

And I became flushed and spent a dime in that place.

And still further were the works of the children of '18 shown unto me, as unto the war department I was guided. And here, too, as before, a marvelous change, heretofore but a fleeting fantasie, had been wrought. Procrastination, enshrouded with red tape, both had been buried, slain by the virile power of the boys of 1918. And we had an army, but not of paper, idle speculation and specification. Novotny, Sladkey, Pieruccini, Theroux, and Percheret were the heads thereof, and they were generals, for it was they who had conquered. And I was glad for they had all returned, and the Spirit of '76 had been outdone. And I wept lest contingent remainders and negatives pregnant be forgotten.

The secret of success is constancy of purpose.—CHARLES H. MILLER.

And so well had their work been done, that unto our government had been added a new department, and it was called the colonial, for it had come to pass that our boys had annexed well nigh unto half the world even unto the Russian Tea Room, and that our country had become the dominant power in the world of which Europe was but a colony and a watering and drinking place like unto South Chicago, and our boys were the governors thereof; for in London sat England; in Paris was Broady; in Vienna, Bloomfield; in Berlin was Hans Voight; in Petrograd, Wilkinson; in Stamboul, Blaunrer; and the inspector general of the world was Braun. Thus it was that in all the world there was no place where the spirit of the '18 tribe was not felt, and they sighed for more worlds to conquer.

And there was gnashing of teeth as our professors marveled thereat as they understood it not, for they had known us much to well. Selah!

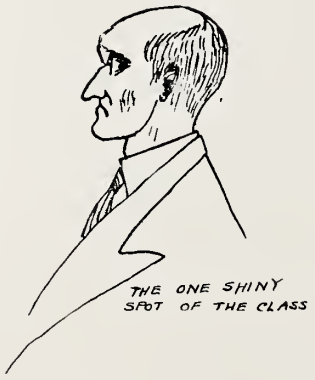
And it was said unto me, verily, verily, I say unto you yet more shalt thou see. Thus unto the supreme court of the United States was I then ushered, and here again were the Brobdingnagian accomplishments of '18 revealed. Yea, verily, there were therein, on the bench the illustrious Wilfred A. Weisman, chief justice; Keplinger, Tupes, O. B. DuRand, Foley, Linner and Berkson. And, horror of horrors, the law no longer was an unintelligible mass of plet'tudinous abstrucities. or a conglomerate tautology, pleonasm, and contortious circumlocution; and common sense had come to be common and to have a meaning. And I wept, and yet rejoiced at the grave of the old common law, saying, "Here lies a good old yarn, but is it not written, 'Thus perisheth the Bunk?' "

And we went from thence unto the White House, and it was the time of the cabinet meeting, and so the President of the United States appeared, and lo, it was Loftus. and the cabinet officers were there and they were Locke, Doberstein, the silent, Fisher, G. J. DuRand, Flamm, Summers and Tourek. And wierd and ridiculous as it may seem, bizarre and anomalous as it may be. they knew what they were doing, and horrible to the political mind as it is, they cared. But were they not Kent '18's?

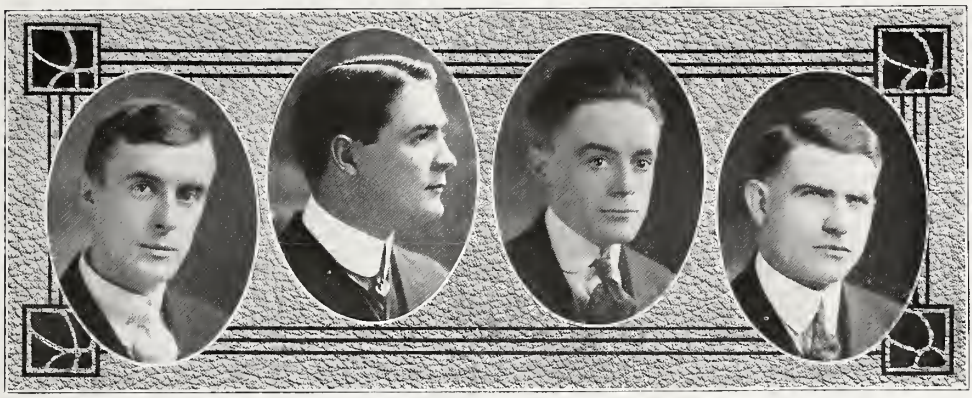
And still further rejoiced I at the doom of the Daughters of '18. There were Levin, Pabst, Barnett, Sylvester, Parckley, and Rofsky, and still they were struggling, battling and fighting with the problems of men. They were married! And verily and without question they were the heads of their households, for we had known them well. Selah!"

Thus spake the prophet and vanished, for a prophet is always without honor in his own country.

TAMAM.



Experience is the germ of power.—GEORGE V. CORLETT.



Cottrell Mitchell Tearney Phillips

The Class of 1919

OFFICERS

GEORGE W. COTTRELL, *President*
DANIEL P. MITCHELL, *Vice President*
MABEL E. WELLS, *Secretary*
JOHN R. PHILLIPS, *Treasurer*
HERMAN ZADEK, *Sergeant-at-Arms*

The object of education is that a man may benefit himself by serving others.—R. J. DWYER.

CLASS OF 1919

He that can have patience can have what he will.—Ed. Randak.

The Class of 1919

Adams, Albert E.
Alfreds, Torris H.
Altenburg, Walter P.
Arlt, Frank
Artz, George E.
Atkinson, Montgomery J.
Bacon, William H.
Baker, Charles Francis
Barton, Henry
Bastar, Charles A.*
Beatty, Isabella O.
Benson, Benjamin J.
Bertram, Fred J.
Benjamin, Jules H.
Berg, Edna Elizabeth
Berger, Elkan
Bernstein, Eugene
Blake, Harris J.
Bogolub, Herman L.
Bogolub, Nathan
Borelli, Ernest
Bovik, Oliver H.
Boyle, Michael J.
Bracke, Robert F.
Brady, Bruce Bates
Bransky, Maurice deH.
Buchsbaum, Herbert Jerome
Burger, Charles William
Burke, Edwin V.
Burke, Walter H.
Cain, Clarence E. C.
Campbell, Donald
Cashin, James B.
Cheney, Joseph M.
Clark, C. F.
Clark, William J. M.
Cohen, Arthur
Cohen, Arthur Louis
Cohn, Maurice
Cottrell, George Willard
Cowen, Erwin Elbert
Cronin, John M.
Dalziel, William L.
Daniels, Maurice Howard
Dannenberg, Milton A.
Deardorff, John Howard
Dolan, W. Raymond
Dowd, Frank John
Doyle, Thomas James
Eastman, Walker Parris
Ely, Alexander White
Eser, Alexander J.
Faberson, Julius
Ferguson, Roy Alexander
Fleischner, Anna
Frank ,Marshall
Frohlich, Charles
Forst, William James
Fowler, Ralph LaSalle
Gardiner, M. E.
Gatenby, Andrew W.
Gibbard, Melvin L
Gilmartin, John Francis
Goldenberg, Joseph B.
Goodman, Israel B.
Greenlaw, Walter Scott
Greenspan, Max D.
Grotefeld, Herbert August
Gruenwald, Ralph W.
Guilliams, Clarence W.
Gubbins, William B.
Hair, Thomas Eugene
Hallman, Herman F.
Handelman, Maurice C.
Hanke, Walter W.
Hecker, Bernard J.
Holmes, Grover Edward
Holmgren, Elmer N.
Hook, Everette W.
Howe, Mary
Hutton, Carl J.
Jadrich, Joseph A.
Jameison, Charles W.
Johnson, Arthur Christian
Johnson, Walter A.
Karabin, Elias
Kennedy, Thomas
Kerr, Paul Hughes
Kitch, John Raymond
Klapman, Philip Annis
Klimek, August A. A.
Knapczyk, Louis
Koehler, Henry
Koven, Henry H.
Kramer, Jos. Edward
Krcliek, Charles
Kusell, Sadie
Landon, Benson, Jr.
Landon, Maxwell
Leonard, William Nathan
Leavitt, Ben David
LeBaron, Rudolph W.
Leitzell, Paul J.
Levinson, Ben Adolphus
Lian, Norman Rudolph
Lindstrand, Carl Ernest O.
Littlejohn, James B.
Locke, Russell F.
Loyda, Fred John
Lyons, Morely L.
MacDonald, Donald I.
Mahng, Herman
Markovitz, Henry Hyman
McAllaster, Roy Carl
McHugh, William Francis
McGreaham, John Adair
Merrymon, Herbert E.
Merrick, Michael J.
Meyer, David
Mitchell, Daniel P.
Mitchell, Henry
Moehl, George Andrew (deceased)
Mollan, George H.
Moran, Joseph Gregory
Morgenstern, Edward
Morrissy, James Emmet
Murray, Charles F.
Myers, Lawrence C.
Mysogland, Albert
Nathan, Jacob B.
Neiberger, Herman A.
New, Gordon C.
O'Connell, Martin James
O'Gara, Alfred H.
Ostrowski, Michal V.
Page, Charles Durant
Peregrine, Frank Robinson
Peters, Theodore M.
Peterson, Jubel A.
Phillips, John J.
Phillips, James R.
Plant, Thomas J.
Quartetti, Joseph M.
Rempert, Charles W.
Richmond, James H.
Riley, James Edward
Rosenberg, Harold
Saff, John Edward
Schaubel, John S.
Schiff, Bernard C.
Schlesinger, Abraham
Seifert, Mathias J.
Shapiro, Isadore
Sharkey, Thomas E.
Shefner, Nathan
Silverstein, Harry A.
Stankiewicz, Walter
Sullivan, S. T.
Tearney, George M.
Thompson, Jesse O.
Todd, Clyde L.
Townley, Scofield Fairfax
Trachtenberg, Samuel I.
Trunk, Francis Frederick
Ulman, Ray William
Ulman, Ross Joseph
Vanek, Victor H.
Volan, Leo Aaron
Wagoner, John Roy
Walsh, Vincent Thomas
Walters, Manthon T.
Wassburg, Thomas Arvid
Weging, John A.
Wells, Mabel E.
Westfall, Ray Walter
Whitlock Roland D.
Wielgorecki, W. Otto
Wiese, Alvin Otto
Williams, Vincent C.
Wimsey, Paul J.
Wolf, Daniel A.
Wolf, Leo
Wong, Chal Lang
Wolfe, Ed
Yablunsky, Hershel L.
Zadek, Henry J.
Yanochowski, George A.
Zaretsky, Maurice L.
Zernes, Benjamin Charles

The only way to help your education is to give it away.—Isadore Berkson.

History of the Class of 1919

By Grover E. Holmes, Junior Editor.

The Class of 1919 was the most promising bunch of embryo lawyers that has ever assembled within the classic halls of Chicago Kent when we began our course in the fall of 1916. Since that time many changes have been wrought, most of them due to the war; but still we are the pride of the school and the worry of Dean Burke.

In accordance with the law as set forth in our constitution the election was held in October, and the classic battle that preceded said election will go down in history alongside those of Horatia and Jim Jefferys. After the storm of battle had died and the smoke-in Nicotine Alley—had grown thick—we discovered the following prominent members had been honored with offices, to-wit: President, Hon. Geo. Cottrell; Vice President, Hon. Daniel Mitchell; Secretary, Mabel E. Wells; Treasurer, John R. Phillips; Sergeant-at-Arms, Herman Zadek.

The crowning success of the year came when the class decided to run a smoker. There was plenty of smoke and everything with light gymnastics and music to break the monotony.

The first thing necessary on an occasion of this kind is a good cloud of smoke, sufficiently thick to blur the vision and give free reign to the imagination, and I am told that at one time Bovik imagined there was no partition where there was one.

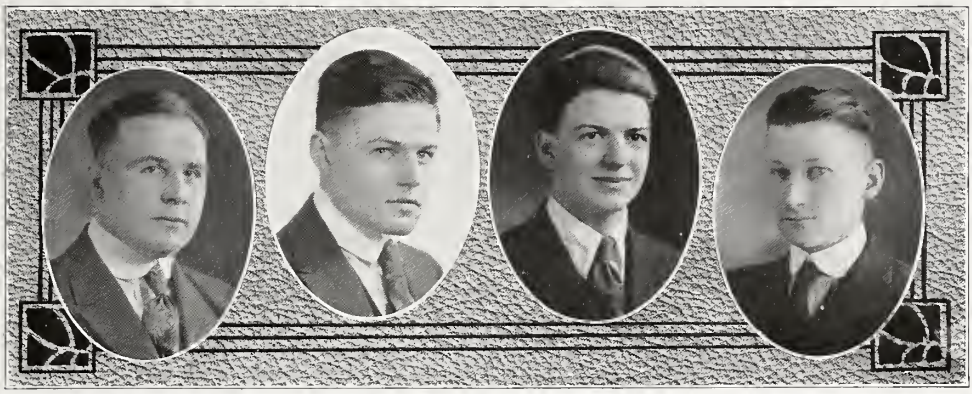
Some say, however, that he was just *seeing things*. The Smoker, however, was a real success and everyone that was present left the dingy halls, and smoke-perfumed air feeling proud of the fact that he was a member of such an organization.

We studied law also.

JUNIOR CLASS POEM

Of every part of mother earth where man is wont to dwell,
The histories of ages past, a varied story tell.
Yet every nation, weak or strong, has had an upper class
Known perhaps as "royalties" or as the "moneyed mass."
But writers of the present day, who boast of our fair land,
Would call the people gathered here a free, and equal band.
Now, this at first seems plausible, until on second thought,
There rises in the minds of all a dear, and hallowed spot.
The sages all are wrong on this, their theories backward bent,
The place that I am thinking of is Old Chicago-Kent.
If through that school for one brief day a stranger chanced to pass,
He'd know the leaders there to be the illustrious Junior Class.
Do they not set the steady pace by which the Freshies rise?
By which the plodding Lensyites their aims may realize?
The Seniors too are followers, for were they left alone
To go their ways of awful toil, and tread their paths of stone,
Commencement day would come and go without a graduate
Save, perhaps, some ling'ring Garcia, who always has to hesitate.
So, to avoid this awful state, the Juniors deem it best,
To cheer the Seniors on their way with merry song and jest.
The Faculty, the Juniors' friends, their praises sing with zest.
Of all the classes here enrolled they love the Junior best.
Then shout for Old Chicago-Kent, your voices raise and then—
Bow low before the Junior Class of nineteen and eighteen. G. E. H. '19.

Every one is the son of his own works.—W. C. Thomas.



Thompson Burke Hopps Rapparport

The Class of 1920

OFFICERS

C. O. Thompson.....President
C. F. Burke.....Vice President
H. R. Hopps.....Secretary
M. Rapparport.....Treasurer
W. H. Herbert, Jr.....Sergeant-at-Arms
De Mae Sheffner.....Freshman Editor
H. G. Hershenson.....Freshman Editor

Calamity and prosperity are the touchstones of integrity.—Leif J. Locke.

CLASS OF 1920—SECTION 1

In every deed of mischief he had a heart to resolve, a head to contrive, and a hand to execute.
—WILKINSON.

CLASS OF 1920—SECTION II

He that can compose himself is wiser than he that composed books.—EDGAR SABATH.

Freshman Class

Adams, W. H.
Aronson, B.
Arthur, G. E.
Avildson, C.
Ahlberg, A. C.
Axelrod, S.

Baumgartner, R. C.
Berg, R. C.
Beohman
Baker, S. B.
Bragin, S.
Burke, C. F.
Burton, R. N.
Buchele, R. A.
Blazevitch, A. A.
Bellizzi, J. V.

Campbell, O.
Chaovat, E. H.
Clare, H. G. F.
Claussen, E. J.
Clusen, C. J.
Conaby, J. P.
Cossman, B. J.
Cox, K.
Coyle, G. R.
Callner, M.
Cederwall, O.
Cross, Wm.

Darrenogue, D.
Dobroth, E.
Donovan, J. F.
Dobler, H. G.
Dennison, C. J.

Finneran, M. H.
Fitzgerald, M.

Gainer, W. E.
Gershenow, F. S.
Gilman, G.
Ginsburg, L. L.
Greenblat, S.
Goodsitt, L.
Goldberg, M. D.
Galley, A. N.
Giles, E.
Gaba, M. L.

Halverson, L. C.
Hammond, H. W.
Hopps, H. R.
Hayne, F. T.
Herbert, W. H., Jr.
Hershenson, H. G.
Hybl, C. D.
Helbraum, L.

Jaworski, W. C.

Kaplan, A.
King, T. J.
Kohn, G.
Kolacek, E. W.
Klock, F. J.

Lawrence, J. B.
Lazarus, H. A.
Leviton, F. C.
Lynn, F.
Levin, M.
Ladon, N. E.
Lind, R.

Manasse, E. H.
Mancou, B.
Mathieson, H. T.
McArdle, R. P.
McAuliffe, R. E.
McGehee, W. T.
McCutcheon, M.
Micaelree, R. M.
Miller, M. D.
Madden, M. J.
Mollan, M. A.
Mook, L.
Murray, C. F.
Murphy, J. D.
Murphy, W. P.
Murphy, D. J.
Mandel, L.
Monahan, J. R.
Mann, L. F.
McEwan, J. B.
Mellon, J.

Nesbitt, G. K.

Olsen, S. D.
Osmundson, O.
O'Malley, J.

Paepake, W. P.
Pickley, D.
Pippel, P.
Pociask, J. S.
Power, J. J.
Power, J. P.

Rappaport, M.
Redman, A.
Reineke, L.
Roloff, J.
Ross, H.
Rutherford, E.
Ryerson, E. T.

Seilheimer, W.
Sherman, B.
Sheffner, D. V.
Spenke, E. P.
Shepard, E. P.
Stone, B.
Stephen, R. M.
Sumbor, W.
Sychowski, F. B.

Thompson, C. O.
Tocco, H.
Turick, J. L.
Tansey, J. P.

Unger, S.

Winkenwerder, R.
Weitlauff, J. L.
Witting, S.
Ward, A. W.
Weiss, B.
Wegel, H.

You get what you prepare for.—Allan Gilbert.

The Class of 1920

By De Mae V. Sheffner, *Freshman Editor*

It was the evening of September 12, 1917, in the City of Chicago. The Faculty of Chicago-Kent College was gathered in serious discussion in the offices of the School.

Suddenly their talk was interrupted by a loud howling in the hallway. With Dean Burke in the lead they rushed into the hall and there on the floor in front of them was a little basket and in it an infant was blissfully waving its arms and feet, and emitting ear splitting cries the while. On the basket was a card on which was neatly written, "The child's name is Freshmen Class —take it and treat it well." And the Faculty has been true to the trust.

For a while it seemed as though the Class would be content to go on its way without any thoughts of organization but as soon as it had adjusted itself to its environment one could see small gatherings in the halls and hear muttered whisperings as the various "political parties" lined up their respective candidates for the coming election.

The first class meeting was held on the evening of October 7th and after a rather stormy opening the class settled down to the election of officers. Mr. Burke of the First Section was chosen Temporary Chairman and handled the meeting in fine shape. The candidate of the First Section was one Adams, a tall, handsome brunette, and opposed to him was C. O. Thompson, a rather heavy set, good looking blonde from the second section. It took two ballots before the voters could decide which man they wanted, but on the second ballot Thompson came through with a good margin over his opponent. The elections for the other offices were all hotly contested and several ballots were necessary before a final choice was made. Mr. Burke was elected Vice President, Mr. Hopps, Secretary; Mr. Rappaport, Treasurer; Mr. Herbert, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Sheffner, Freshmen Editor of the Year Book.

Before the meeting the Freshmen were warned of a movement on foot among the upper classmen to break up the gathering, but outside of a few pails full of wet sawdust thrown through the transom and some bumping of doors nothing exciting developed. A few of our more warlike members sallied forth and chased the invaders back to their own floors and peace reigned the rest of the evening.

Class spirit seemed to be lacking for a while but finally arrangements were made for a class dance to be held in the class rooms on the evening of March 16, 1918, and another dance to be held at Fuller Park on the evening of April 6th. Both affairs were well attended by the class members and were very successful.

The busy man has has few idle visitors, to the boiling pot the flies come not.—Barney Lenit.

At the present time plans are being made for a big "Stag" to be held for the benefit of those members of the class who do not indulge in the gentle pastime of dancing.

In passing it might be well to make a few remarks regarding the studies and instructors who guided the destinies of the Freshmen Class during the year.

Mr. Northup, who led us through the intricacies of Criminal Law, has passed from our sight for the time being, but by looking back one cannot but help thinking of the patience and willingness with which he bore with us and his readiness to answer and explain all questions.

Contracts was an easy and interesting study under the able direction of Professor Messing and we feel that we are able to hold our own with anyone on that subject.

We always looked forward to the evening when Judge Welch would be with us his ready wit and stories that fit all occasions, as well as his sound teaching of the principles of Sales and Personal Property.

Next is Judge Pringle, that grand teacher with his cool, calm and assuring manner.

Last, but not least, was Mr. Jackson. He could enjoy a good joke and in turn gave to us a thorough knowledge of Domestic Relations.

Our class was better represented in the athletics of the school than any of the classes and our men all made fine records for themselves.

Speaking generally, the class is worthy of the highest praise and we all feel that when we have at last reached the goal we are striving for and are numbered among those of the legal profession and look back to the days when law was a blind and abstruse inanimate thing we will wonder if the Freshmen classes of dear old Kent are having as good a time socially and academically as we did. If they do they will have to *"go some."*

Here's to the Class of 1920.

Well done is better than well said.—E. W. MAHER.

The Post Graduate Class

1918

Hon. Edmund W. Burke, A.M. Dean,
Rufus Boddinghouse, L.L.B.,
Instructors

Joaquin M. Garcia.....President
Chas. J. Jackson.....Vice-President
Jessie A. Williamson.....Secretary
Joseph R. Schulz.....Treasurer

J. Samuel Council
Harold W. Heitz
James Hennessey
Sherwin J. Johnson
John J. Kerins
S. D. Nagle
Frank J. Novak
Jose A. Perfecto
Frederick Acton Rowe, Jr.
George S. Seymour

Don't value a man for the quality he is of, but for the qualities he possesses.
—Carl Gruenwald.

Post Graduate Work

By Hon. Edmund W. Burke, Dean.

The college offers a course of one year for this work. It was established in the early history of the college, in the nineties and was conducted by Dean Thomas A. Moran. In those days the regular course for study for admission to the bar consisted of two years, but as additional and higher work those who successfully completed the regular college course of two years were offered what was then known as the post-graduate work. This was not required for graduation and admission to the bar, but was taken by men ambitious to extend their work one year beyond what was required in those days.

In 1899 when the regular legal course required for admission to the bar was extended to three years, then the college established a post-graduate course by adding one year of work beyond the legal requirements.

For a brief time and until the death of Judge Moran, the instruction of this course was given by him. Upon his death in 1904, Edmund W. Burke was made dean of the college, and modified and increased the scope of the course thereafter leading to the degree of master of laws, and since 1904 he has done all the instructing connected with the post-graduate course. No one was admitted to this course who had not in some accredited law school first successfully pursued the three years' course, earning the degree of bachelor of laws.

Many of the graduates of the Chicago Kent School and of other law schools have availed themselves of the opportunities offered by this course.

The dean has sought to build upon the regular college course, and to make his advanced work, in a marked degree, preparatory to active practice at the bar. He begins the first of October of each year, and until the holidays devotes the time to the pleading and trial of about fifteen cases in the various forms of common law actions, aming to cover substantially the different forms adopted in our various common law courts, giving each member of the class an opportunity to try the case and try it before a jury, and the evidence ruled upon strictly, thereby furnishing the students actual court trial experience in every form of trial which lawyers ordinarily meet.

While the actual court experience occupies one evening each week, still in preparation for this court work all the time which a member of the post-graduate class can devote to his duties is fully occupied.

After the mid-year vacation the Dean gives a course in chancery practice which is very seldom offered in any college. The facts of fifteen or twenty cases are furnished, such as foreclosure of mortgages, redemptions, specific performance, divorce and other kinds of practice requisite for the chancery lawyer. After these cases are assigned and brought to issue by the students, the same, on proper motion, are referred to a Master in Chancery appointed from the class, who is thereby given an opportunity to do the work of a Master; and the lawyers learn to try the case before a Master, secure his report and then, after taking the report to the Chancellor, secure a decree and take the other various steps necessary to know in chancery practice.

A pessimist is a man who has been compelled to live with an optimist.—Dan Portley.

From time to time special study is required, both in chancery and law, in themes assigned, such as confession of judgment, impeachment, proof of handwriting and other subjects which require a special examination of the leading text books and cases. A student to be successful in earning his degree, must take a case to judgment on the law side and is thereby given a fairly comprehensive study and experience to prepare him for trial of cases in common law and chancery courts.

An opportunity is also given, without extra charge to the student, to avail himself of any other course of lectures given in the undergraduate departments. Many members of the class are ambitious to specialize in advanced real estate law, and an opportunity is given them to hear a special course by Professor Boddinghouse of the regular college. About half way in the year's course, subjects for theses are named by the Dean, and each student is required to select one and write a thesis of three or four thousand words prepared with the utmost research and care.

It is the verdict of students taking this fourth year that owing to their thorough preparation for the court study and practice and the practical method of conducting the work, that this course is exceedingly interesting and profitable.

It will thus be seen that many of the students of Chicago Kent College of Law have availed themselves in all the years of the past, of one year more than is required for admission to the bar.

While the post-gradute course is not required, it is found to be very satisfactory and practical to every one who can possibly devote an additional year before, or even after, his admission to the practice of the law.

You had better be standard by performance than by pedigree.—WALTER SEDWICK.

Chicago Business Law School

Its Object

The Purpose of the Chicago Business Law School is to furnish a course of instruction in law for business men, so that they may act more intelligently and economically and invest their money more safely. We instruct men in the fundamental principles of the law so that in the ordinary affairs of their business they may avoid making mistakes which the best lawyers at the bar can not remedy. *"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."* Many men do not learn what a judgment note is until they are closed up by the sheriff; they make contracts orally which the law requires to be in writing; they become stockholders in corporations, although they know little or nothing of the liability of stockholders. They sign contracts to buy real estate, even on the installment plan, without acquainting themselves with the first principles of the law of real property, and enter into agreements in ignorance of their legal effect. Competition is becoming keener every day, and every day it becomes more necessary that men be well prepared for their work. Therefore, an understanding of the laws subject to which business must be transacted is an important element in the success of a business man.

A systematic course of legal instruction under experienced judges and lawyers affords the student an acquaintance with general principles difficult, if not impossible, to be otherwise obtained; furnishes him with a means for clear conception and accurate and precise expression, teaches him familiar maxims and offers him the opportunities which result from contact with superior minds, and so makes him strong and self-confident amidst the great responsibilities which come in these days to the successful business man.

The experience of the past warrants the statement that the ambitious graduate of this institution will be promoted and given greater responsibilities more rapidly than those less well equipped for work in the great banking and business houses of the country. *No young man can afford to be satisfied with a precarious, humble and ill-paid position in the business world, which thousands are equally well qualified to occupy, when our evening course (not interfering with his regular business) will fit him for better paid and more responsible work.*

That the above objects have been fully realized is evidenced by the large and constantly increasing attendance at the school for the past twenty years. The high appreciation expressed by hundreds of former students and their employers shows that the instruction offered meets a distinct need of this great business community.

Think less about your rights and more about your duties.—James Hildebrand.

Members of the Business Law Class

Anders, Alfred C.
Bertrams, Arthur
Blackowich, John
Blaich, Herman S.
Carr, Jno.
Cederwall, Otto
Cross, Jr., Wm.
Cieslewicz, Vincent E.
Daum, Arthur M.
Dennison, Clifford J.
Finnegan, Herbert H.
Frost, Helen C.
Fues, Walter H.
Herget, Ernest L.
Hilton, William S.
Lago, James
Levy, Joseph
Love, Walter E.
Madden, Michael J.
Mann, Leslie F.
Mellon, John
McEwan, John B.
Nash, William A.
Platt, J. H.
Putnam, Mabel C.
Seaman, Raymond
Seilheimer, Walter
Steinmiller, Jos. P.
Storm, Leslie C.
Sychowski, Felix B.
Wagener, Charles J.
Walsh, James J.
Weiss, Ben
Zuttermeister, Carl

The Preparatory Class

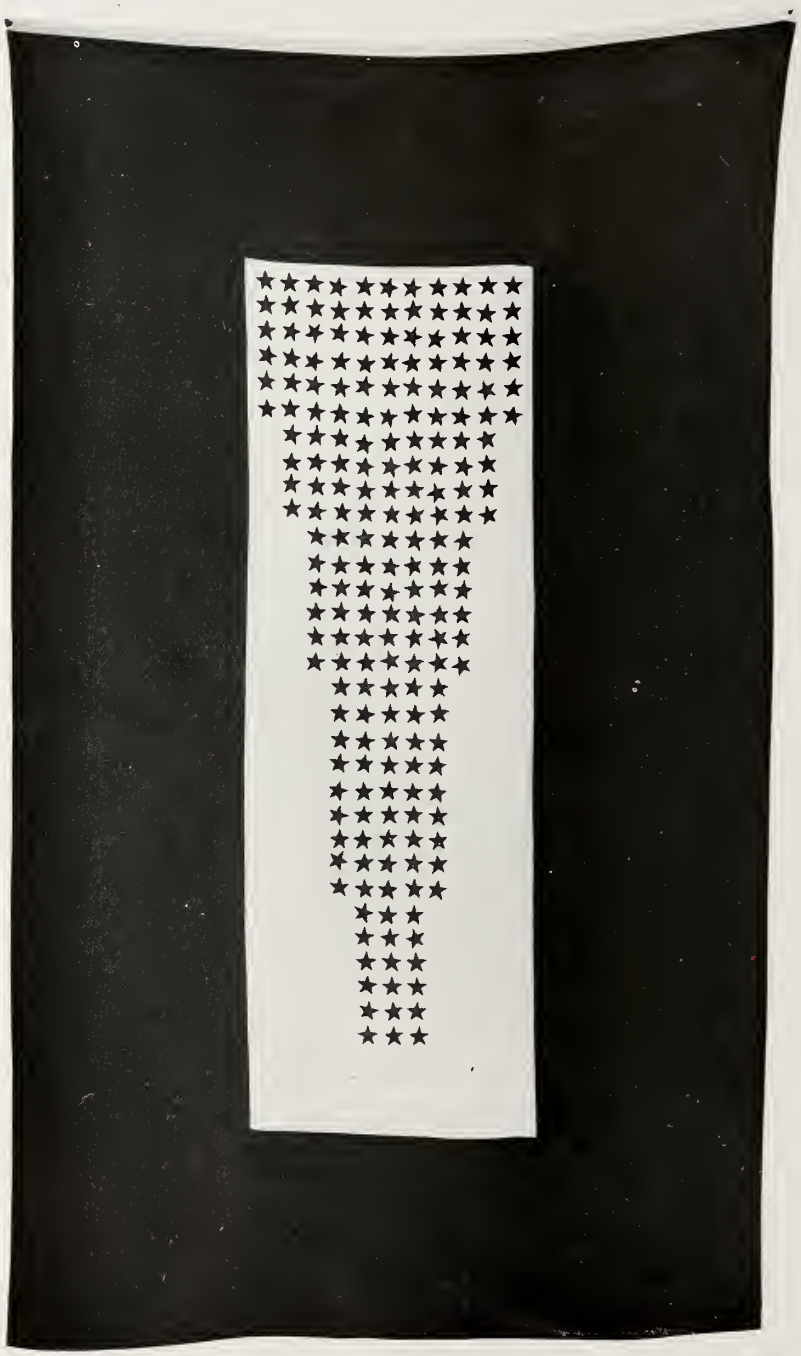
The preparatory class of Chicago-Kent College of Law offers a pre-legal training which few high schools and colleges of the average class can duplicate in quality. The course was first designed to prepare only those persons who were contemplating entering the regular legal course offered at Kent. The demand has grown, however, so that now it enrolls not only persons in this class, but those who plan to take up courses in other schools as well. The students who come to Kent with high school credits not up to the requirements laid down by the State Board of Law Examiners are here able to make up those deficiencies with the least possible delay and then continue with their regular legal course.

The members of the preparatory class take an active part in all the school functions, and their members have been upon debating, athletic, and other activities as well. High school students who plan to make up their deficiencies before they take up their legal work will make no mistake by choosing the Kent preparatory class as their agency for that object.

No man is ever better than he wants to be.—Edward V. Kasmar.

BOOK III

MILITARY



No man can make others think unless he himself is a thinker.—MAURICE FINK.

Dedication of the Service Flag

By Scofield F. Townley, '19

We are here for the purpose of dedicating a service flag in memory of our brother students who are in this great struggle.

Memorials are as ancient as the world. Doubtless Eve, when leaving the garden of Eden made a small mound of stones and flowers and branches as a memorial to her murdered son Abel. The wonderous pyramids of Egypt are simply burial places and memorials to the great kings and rulers of the Nile valley—and Egypt was the dawn of civilization.

But these are memorials to the dead and the past. We are offering, tonight, a memorial to the living and to a cause, the result of which is as yet undecided. Thomas Jefferson wrote "that we hold all men to be free and equal" and that "they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Our revolutionary forefathers fought to make white Americans free and equal. Their grandsons fought the Civil War to make that sentence include the negroes, and now we are fighting in this war in order that our American Declaration of Independence will include the entire world. And those brothers of ours are now in this struggle to make the world free and equal for all, and to give them their inalienable rights.

It is for us to emulate them. We cannot all serve at the front—some of us may never be able to get to it, yet we have our duties here at home, and great are our responsibilities. What are you doing? What have you done? And why? Let me state this—you are on one side or the other—on which side are you?

* * *

Yes, we are in—in for God, America, victory and freedom of the world!

In an oriental city remote from the seat of empire an infuriated mob once clamored for the blood of a prisoner. A Roman centurian, with no interest in the affair, save that of preserving law and order, rescued the struggling captive and brought him before the captain in the castle. Unable, even with the assistance of the centurian, to discover the cause of the trouble, the captain ordered the prisoner bound and scourged in order that a confession be obtained. But the man created consternation by inquiring, "is it lawful for you to scourge a man that is a Roman and uncondemned?" The prisoner, a stranger, friendless and unknown, was instantly unbound and the furious tumult raged in vain. Such was the power of the Roman name; such a dignity had Roman citizenship, and the proudest boast of antiquity was to be a Roman citizen. How much greater and nobler is it to be an American citizen.

And it is this highest type of American citizenship that we gather to reverence and honor tonight. Ever will we commemorate their work, their honor and their courage. Ever will we give them homage.

Now, in the name and by the authority of the students of the Chicago Kent College of Law, I hereby dedicate this service flag, in and to the honor of the soldiers and sailors and marines of this school who are in the service.

And to you, Dean Burke, I entrust this sacred relic. Knowing as I do and as we all know the fine sense of honor and justice and love that has characterized not only your private but your public life as well, we feel that you are preeminently fitted for this task and honor. So I, in the name of the school, entrust to you this sacred emblem, to guard and cherish.

Two necessities in doing a great and important work; a definite plan and limited time.
—Wm. A. Lewis.

Honor Roll

A list of students and alumni of Chicago Kent who were in the service of the United States and its allies on May 1, 1918.

Howard M. Andrews
A. Aberman
R. W. Adams
Salvatore J. Arcaris
Dr. Geo. E. Artz.
Everett F. Ament
Adolph Anselmi
A. A. Blazevich
Harry E. Bailey
Edwin V. Burke
H. J. Blake, Jr.
Walter H. Burke
Robt. T. Bracke
Robt. M. Barker
Chas. T. Baker
Howard W. Beaton
Bruce B. Brady
Ambrose W. Benkert
C. W. Buckley
Richard H. Colby
Wm. J. Clark
Clarence E. Cain
Jos. M. Cheney
Donald Campbell
Arthur L. Cohen
Kenneth Cox
Carter A. Cox
Dorsey R. Crowe
Geo. C. Clements
John V. Clinnin
De Witt Cleland
John A. Campbell
John Cronin
Paul W. Derrickson
Paul Casterline
Frank T. Cohn
Thos. J. Cochran
James P. Carey
Martin E. Corcoran
Preston L. Davidson
Charles E. Day
Jesse W. Dix
Don T. Davis
Sam'l E. Davidson
H. Lester Darnstaedt
Howard Daniels
John B. DeLany
Thomas J. Doyle
Earl C. Douglas
Arthur I. Ennis
Wm. C. Eatough
A. White Ely
Wm. Y. Ellis
Harry F. Egan
Charles T. Flota
Wm. J. Foost
Roger B. Faherty
Marshall Frank

Roy A. Ferguson
Frank E. Foster
Ralph L. Fowler
James R. Flanagan
Kenneth Fiske
Edwin A. Feldott
Edw. Fleming
Samuel L. Friedman
Jos. E. Fitch
Milton J. Forman
Walter H. Fues
Harry G. Gibbons
Strand B. Galey
Eric F. Grundin
Bernhardt Gissel
Jos. Gabler
Earl Garey
John H. Gavin
Elmer L. Goldsmith
Vaughan Griffith
Harold I. Goldberger
Robt. H. Harper
Eugene Hackett
Henry J. Heart
Norman A. Hutchinson
Fred H. Haviland
Thos. M. Halpin
Everett W. Hook
Elmer N. Holngren
Thos. E. Hair
Henry Hartsema
Harry E. Hillstrom
Raymond Hayer
Treadwell W. Hubbard
Robt. Roy Henry
Arthur L. Israel
David R. Joselyn
Kenneth Jenen
Chas. K. Jefferson
Herbert T. Kerr
Richard F. Kuhns
Harry Kahn
Franklin Klock
Thos. Kennedy
J. Raymond Kitch
Leroy D. Kiley
Jos. Kosnik
Stewart Lewis
Earl H. Linn*
Edw. M. Lundberg
Richard C. Levy
Jos. J. Lelivelt
Chas. H. Lueck
Dan'l C. Lorigan
Benson Landon, Jr.
Paul J. Leitzell
Morley L. Lyons
Russel Locke

Norman R. Lian
Ben A. Levinson
Oscar Lindstrand
Wm. N. Leonard
Fred Loyda
John T. Lanigan
Wm. A. Lankton
Wellington Larkin
Frederick F. Ledbetter
Geo. J. Malcheff
Theo. P. McClary
Lawrence E. Meyers
Daniel P. Mitchell
Geo. H. Mollan
David Meyer
J. H. McCann
Jas. G. Moran
Albert Mysogland
Jas. E. Morrissy
Robt. M. Moore
Geo. A. Mochl**
Edw. Morganstern
Robt. S. MacGregor
Jos. A. McCall
Thos. M. McConkay
L. E. McGann, Jr.
J. J. McCauley
Edw. J. McArdle
Frank Moran
Emmett J. McCarthy
Percy A. Matthews
Wm. B. Marxsen
Maurice J. Morriarity
L. W. Maclean
Clark E. Nolan
Chas. E. Norris
Edmund N. Nable
M. M. Newfield
Walter J. O'Brien
Alfred O'Gara
O. G. Orcutt
F. J. O'Malley
Barrett O'Hara
M. M. Peregrine
Edw. Purcell
H. W. Puccetti
W. A. Pelz
L. Pasel
Theo N. Peters
Chas. Pribish
W. A. Pease
Jas. E. Percy
Jos. M. Quartetti
L. D. Rosenheimer**
Lawrence Rice
Meyer Rosin
Thos. P. Riordan
Jas. H. Richmond

Wm. J. Sheridan
Jos. E. Schaefer
A. F. W. Siebel
Wm. C. Scherwatt
Jos. A. Steiner
Julius Steiner
Vergil M. Smith
Ignatius L. Sears
John L. Schaubel
Arthur Steele
Frank R. Sturba
John L. Smith
James C. Spencer
Claude S. Scheckel
Randolph D. Smith
Chas. B. Suter
H. H. Soren
Geo. E. Snyder
A. J. Swanson
Edw. A. Sampson
Lawrence Swinger
Goe. N. Sundheim
A. J. Stilwell
E. M. Stephens***
Wm. R. Shipman
L. J. Sypneski
R. G. Smith
Sidney A. Shoop
H. I. Tiffany
J. Teinowitz
Harry Taylor
Sam'l I. Trachtenberg
Clyde L. Todd
R. W. Thompson
Stanley C. Uchacz
R. J. Ulman
Edw. J. Veasey
Burton E. Vergowe
Harry I. Weisbrod
T. A. Wassburg
Ed. Wolfe
M. T. Walters
R. D. Whitlock
F. J. Wachter
Frank L. Wolf
Amos B. Whittle
Paul A. Warme
John E. Wolfe
D. O. Wilmeth
W. W. Willert
E. H. Williams
John E. Wilson
Edw. W. Weiss
Roy T. Williams
Geo. W. Ziska

*Died of pneumonia at Camp Grant March 20, 1918.
**Died in camp.
***Died at Ft. Sheridan Training Camp

Chicago Kent in the War

By Milton Hugh Summers, '18, Military Editor.

To the students an alumni of Chicago Kent College of Law, who have so nobly answered our President's call to arms, we wish a speedy and successful return.

That our armies will be victorious, we have not the slightest doubt, and we all feel quite confident that it will only be a short time until our boys show the world the qualities American manhood is made of. To America's vast army Chicago Kent has given two hundred and twenty-five men, the cream of the college; men whose physical and mental qualifications will fit them for whatever duty their country calls upon them to perform.

Back in '98 in our war with Spain, Chicago Kent gave freely of her students to the call and again, in our little tussle with Mexico, Kent was well represented in our forces sent to the border, then when our President declared war on Germany and our country found itself in the mighty struggle that is raging across the sea, Chicago Kent again showed that her roll was made up of brave, loyal, and courageous men, who were not afraid to do and give their all for their country and their flag. Today her students are in the front line trenches in France; they are in the training camps preparing themselves to cope with the dangers of battle and the treachery of the enemy; they are at home, holding the home lines and anxious to go forth in an instant. That our boys who are gone and those who will go, we know will conduct themselves in a true, soldierly manner, and wherever the battle necessitates their presence, they will give a good account of themselves and come out of the conflict covered with honor and glory. Our honor roll is made up of men who ranked high in their classes, who were very popular with their fellow students, and those of us who are unable to be with them, want to do everything in our power to help them. A feeling of pride runs thru us all as we enter the college office and glance at the service flag that graces the wall, and we cannot help but think that if our boys, whom the two hundred and twenty-five blue stars represent were taken as a unit they would be able to drive a hole thru any defense the Germans might put up.

There are many of the students who have patriotically offered their services to the government but because of some physical defect have been rejected; we are proud of those too, because they displayed their willingness and the proper spirit. There are many others among us, who because of families, are prevented from being with the colors, but we are proud of them also, for they have done much in the way of assisting and cheering our boys in camp.

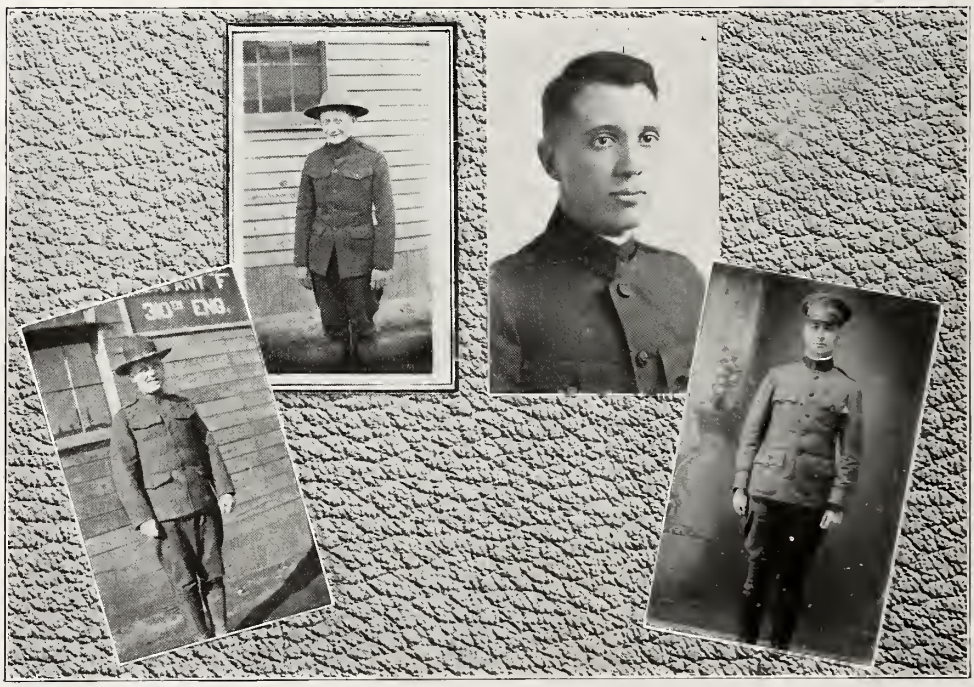
In the military section of the TRANSCRIPT we produce letters from the men in the various camps, little incidents that happened and pictures of camp life. We have attempted to get in touch with all Chicago Kent men, but some

The best service one can render for you is not to impart truth but to make you think it out for yourself.—Wm. C. Hilton.

are now in France, others on the seas, and a large number are busy learning the great game far distant from Chicago. Hence, they were unable to communicate with us. We exceedingly regret that we cannot have each man represented in some manner in this section. In all the communications received from the boys, each writes enthusiastically concerning the life, the wonderful treatment accorded them and the great spirit of the men. With the continual growth of that spirit and the steel determination of our soldiers, there is only one result possible, and that is—VICTORY for the American forces.

The names of those men of Chicago Kent who join the colors, will go down in the college history as men who were willing to sacrifice their lives for the ideals of their country, who were ready to cast aside their prospects and their ambitions, so that the foundation and the principles upon which our government is founded might be preserved. To make this world a decent place to live in, they have surrendered everything that is near and dear to them.

To you boys who are now wearing the khaki or the navy blue, the Dean, the Faculty and the entire student body, extend to you thru this section of the TRANSCRIPT their sincerest wishes for a speedy and a successful return.



Butch Daniels Cleland G. B. DuRand

Idleness is emptiness; the tree in which the sap is stagnant, remains fruitless.
—Meyer Bloomfield.

Letters From Our Boys

(SPREAD THE DOCTRINE OF AMERICANISM)

Camp Logan, Houston, Texas,
March 5th, 1918.

Dear Friends:

As Lieutenant Colonel commanding the trains of the 33rd division, I have an opportunity of putting into practice some of the teachings of Chicago Kent.

I have two companies of military police who number 300 men, through this medium I keep in touch with the courts by bringing bootleggers and lewd women before the tribunal of justice; rules of evidence must be followed to insure convictions. In handling traffic the law of the road is invoked. Jackson on Domestic Relations comes into play within the ranks of the various commands; perhaps we can inject some marine law into the case of U. S. vs. Submarine on our way "over there," one thing is certain we cannot use the doctrine of "the grand old man" Judge Burke "Equity" in our dealings with the Boche. Nealy on Criminal Law will be our guide with Bishop as our text. Carter on Constitutional Law is a safe bet and Petit, "do as I say and not as I do" will be an axiom.

If it should be my good fortune, in prosecuting the case of the World vs. The Kaiser et al., to make a closing argument I will rest my case on a Colt 45-calibre and the jury will be spared considerable time in fixing a verdict.

Since responding to the call on March 26th, 1917, I have had a varied career. On March 28th I was sent to Lockport to guard the property of the drainage canal at that point and at Joliet. On June 5th I put down the riot at Joliet prison. In August my command was sent to Rockford, Illinois, where we provided guards and fire protection for the great camp at that city; in October we came to Houston, Texas, and have guarded the oil fields and performed such other duties as we were assigned in addition to training our men.

We have a great leader, General Geo. Bell, he is making the Illinois division one of the best in service and you can rest assured that Illinois will be heard from on the fields of France.

Dear friends of Chicago Kent spread a doctrine of Americanism; be for our soldiers, their cause, and our flag; have our people stand together for God and Country; many of us who go forth, will never come back; dedicate our sacrifice to a more perfect Union where propaganda and foreignism is "Verboten"; if you differ politically let it be an honest difference with the welfare of the American people as a basic rule on either side.

If I may be permitted to express a wish in closing let it be that we win the war for the freedom of the world and if we die, let it be that men may live in peace and happiness with the spoken or written word of men and nations as good as a Liberty Bond.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) JOHN V. CLINNIN,
Lieut. Col. U. S. N. G.
Commanding 108th Trains.

The living man who does not learn is dark, dark, like one walking in the night.
—E. I. GREATHOUSE.

Lankton, '18

Mitchell, '19
John L. Smith, '18
Col. J. V. Clinnin

Hutchinson, '18

OH, THE LIFE OF A SOLDIER!

Camp Grant, March 18, 1918.

Well, to begin with, the life of a soldier out here is great—simply wonderful, of course—it's a change from civil life, but it's a duty we owe our good old country, and a duty we've got to perform to uphold the Red, White and Blue, the good old colors. I have been assigned to the Machine Gun Battalion, otherwise known as the "Suicide Club," but it's a wonderful branch of the service to see real action and plenty of it.

When I first got out here it seemed a little hard to get up at the bugle's call, but I'm a real veteran at that end of it now, and have no trouble at all getting up. We have reveille at 6:15 a. m., and stand at formation and report our presence in ranks. After reveille we make up our "bunks" (army name for bed) real tidy and neat and then get a broom and sweep up around our bunks and make our compartment shine like a new silver dollar. After this we wash and shave, and generally clean up, so we look neat and trim. Then we have breakfast at 7:15 a. m. After we are through we wash our own dishes, which outfit is called a mess kit. It consists of an aluminum dish with a cover and a knife, fork and spoon and a cup about twice the size of a regular size china cup. This cup is used for coffee, etc., and soup. After breakfast we are ready for the day's work. We start drill at 7:45 until about 9:30 a. m., when we have a lecture until 10 o'clock, then we have physical exercise, otherwise known as "physical torture" to the "rookie." We have this until 10:30, when we go on a long hike, usually about 7 to 10 miles. We return at 11:30 A. M., and rest until dinner time, which is 12 o'clock. After dinner, of course, more dishwashing and shining 'em up. After dinner we have drill and various formations until 2 o'clock, at which time we have some more "physical torture" until 2:30 p. m.; then we have another lecture until 3 o'clock; from 3 to 4:30 we have outdoor sports, and play various games. The other day we had a snowfall of about 6 inches, and had a real snow ball fight, one company against another, and it sure was some fight, believe me, of course our company won, but not without doing any damage. We broke quite a few windows in our barracks and blackened quite a few eyes of our opponents, and one bloody nose due to our charging and open warfare methods, we sure did lick the enemy. We are going to do the identical thing to the "Kaiser," as we have quite a number of crack shots in our company, as the results of the fight show. After our winter sports we have a little rest when we have retreat. After retreat we have supper, and of course, after supper more dishwashing. In the evening we have lectures, and then go to bed at 9 o'clock. When all the lights go out except in the recreation room, where they stay lighted until 11 o'clock, when all lights are supposed to be out, and believe me, when we get to our bunks we sure are tired. So much for our routine during the week.

Friday night is a great shining up night in the army, because we have inspection Saturday morning and our personal appearance must be up to a "T." Shoes shined, leggings cleaned, clothes brushed, shaved, and believe me, we sure do look good every Saturday morning when the inspecting officer comes around.

An idler is a watch that wants both hands, as useless if it goes as when it stands.
—J. E. CARMODY.

To be intimate with a foolish friend is like going to bed with a razor.—JOHN LINNER.

Upon our arrival we were put in quarantine for two weeks. We were here one week when we received our first injection, otherwise known as "shot" in army language, and believe me, it sure is anxious moments waiting for your turn to come and watching the doctor jab the needle in to the other fellows ahead of you. Every man in the army receives three "shots" before he is called a regular soldier. The first shot didn't affect me very much, with the exception of a sore back and a lame arm, due to the working of the "shot." After my second shot I had a slight fever, but that went away the next day, but there were about 20 men of our company who were sick for two days, due to the effects of the second shot, which is once again as strong as the first. The third shot is the same as the second.

The other morning we had a fire call at 4:45 A. M., and we had to get on as many clothes as we could and hurry to get out; this morning, in particular it happened to be raining, and the wind blowing at about 90 miles an hour gale, and it sure was hard to leave a nice warm bunk and get out into that, but it had to be done; no choice on that score, but believe me, when we were dismissed there was one grand rush for bunk. it was no time before everybody was in their bunk tucked away under the covers, it certainly felt good, I'll tell you.

One thing I forgot to mention at the beginning, and that is when the bugle blows we have to be up and dressed in five minutes, ready for formation. It seems hard to do, but nothing to it after a man gets used to it.

We had one man in our company who had failed to take his bath during the allotted time, and of course the "Scrubbing Brigade," which is composed of 6 footers were detailed to give him a bath, and believe me, they sure did give him a real bath. First, the scrub brush and strong soap were used, and then the hose and cold water at that, so you can imagine how fine the fellow felt, but its a just punishment for laziness.

I don't think of anything else now that would be of interest.

With best wishes to all the boys at school and vast success to the TRANSCRIPT. We're all behind you to make it a success. So good luck to you.

JOHN L. SMITH,
CLAUDE SHECKEL,
333rd M. G. B., Company B, Camp Grant, Ill.

CLELAND'S REGRETS

School of Military Aeronantics,
Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio,
April 23, 1918.

Dear Hansen:

I started the letter I promised but before I got far into it decided it would be impossible to complete it. They have asked us here not to communicate any information regarding the school or work and that is about all I know thus far that would be interesting to the fellows. If I had been assigned to a field by this time I would have had something to tell. But the assignments have not arrived and I am still in Columbus.

I regret that the letter cannot be written, and hope you have not been inconvenienced. Hope you have the best of success with the TRANSCRIPT.

Sincerely,

DEWITT CLELAND.

Whom neither shape of danger can dismay, nor thought of tender happiness betray.
—EMMONS BODDINGHOUSE.

His heart was as great as the world, but there was no room in it to hold the memory of a wrong.—CHARLES T. FLOTA.

FROM FRANCE

March 17, 1918.

Dear friends:

Enclosed you will find a post card photo of myself for the year book as requested by John, the librarian. I have a much better photo, taken in the states. After you are through with it, turn it over to Pringle and Terrwilliger (William J. Pringle.)

I left for France a short time after I saw John in Chicago, I did not have the time to spare for the purpose of going down for a special sitting with a photographer.

I had a pleasant trip over the Atlantic. After coming to France I was with the British forces for a short time, after which I received orders which took me to the French Training Camp for American officers.

I expect Veasey is some place in France, as I saw his ad in the Paris edition of the Chicago *Tribune*, asking for assistance in recovering something he had lost. If you write him, send him my address, as I would like to get in touch with him.

I presume that about the only members of the Class of '17 who are not in the military service are Miss Cohon, Miss Franklin, Miss Dodge, Miss Vernon, Miss Westergarb and Miss Lonergin. I have not met any of our class in France, but I am with Joe Fitch, an old Kent grad (son of Judge Fitch), Joe and I have been serving together since August, 1917, but e'en the best of friends must part, so will Joe and I (expect one of us will be transferred shortly or reassigned.)

I would like to get some copies of the Kent Bulletin, if it is still being published. If I get back, I expect to take the post graduate course at the Kent.

My best regards to Judge Burke, all of the members of the faculty, and Mr. Lindsay.

I would also like to be remembered to the Class of 1917. Best regards and wishes to the students now at school.

Sincerely,

Second Lieutenant S. E. Davidson,
F. A. R. C., U. S. A. P. O. No. 718, A. E. F., France.

FROM A JACKIE

March 14, 1918.

Dear Clayton:

Received your very welcome letter and also was glad to see your name over the title editor-in-chief, which is quite an honor, especially to hold such a position on the TRANSCRIPT staff.

Upon leaving the office my first period was one of detention which lasted 24 days. Those days I will never either regret nor forget. I enjoyed them immensely.

There were 24 men in each end of the barrack and as we all came in the same night, each was as much a rookie as the other.

Resolve and thou art free.—Joe Novotny.

Of course you are aware that we sleep in hammocks, and I can assure you that I didn't take any deep breaths that first night. By this time, however, I can almost stand on my ear in same.

We were put through physical exercises and drills every day. The food to further build you up was both wholesome and there was plenty of it. It was compulsory that we be in our hammocks by 9 o'clock, and taps sounded a few minutes thereafter, after which we were supposed to be absolutely quiet and you would be surprised how the fellows obeyed. Reveille sounded at 5 o'clock and everybody was supposed to be up and most of them did take a shower every morning.

A party of four were detailed for four days on mess duty. In detention the food was brought to the barracks by these men in large containers constructed a la thermos so as to keep the food warm.

Also during detention we were inoculated three times, each a week apart. They are called "shots" by the boys. With each "shot" we received two vaccinations, which if not effective were repeated the next week. I was vaccinated six times, none of which "took." You see the burning of the midnight oil while at Kent had no effect on my health whatever.

It was a little different here at Perry. I was placed into a barracks which contained mostly men who had been in the service from 6 months to a year and were quite hardened to the routine. As I was considerable of a rookie at the time, it was a little more difficult than if I had broken in with a new crowd. However, I like it very much by this time and have met some dandy fellows, with some of whom I have become every intimate.

The eating or feeding rather is arranged a little different at this camp. As the bugle sounds we form a line and stand there a few moments until the bugle sounds attention, right face and forward march, and then we proceed to the mess hall. Each company has a room and the food is all laid out ready for us. We have a band concert every noon and it is all very nice.

Yesterday, we proceeded to the mess hall without getting in line. As the weather was almost as bad this noon we proceeded to do the same thing. The officer of the day didn't think the same way as we did, so while already in the mess hall he made us all get up and out into the street. Now, he said, "if you people can't wait until the order is given you can wait out here until your dinner is cold." We must contend with things of that sort every once in a while.

Up to last Saturday I have been able to get home Saturday noon and be back Sunday night. This is what we call 36 hours. Notice came around today that there would be no more 36 hour liberties granted, so I can't say what we will receive in the way of liberty after this.

Good old Kent reminds me a whole lot of home in that you don't appreciate it until it is taken away from you, and the place must be a very small one where you wouldn't find a number of Kent men. Leo Sypneski is in the 7th Reg. Co. "E." Another Kent man by the name of Flannigan is also with him and in Co. "C" of the 7th which is the Radio School is our old friend Aberman, who graduated with us and was first in everything, only because he was first on the roll call. They are all well and doing their bit. Flannigan and Sypneski are rated first classmen.

Loss of sincerity is loss of vital power.—ABRAHAM WEINER.

The regiment I am in is the Aviation School and it is divided into Quartermasters and Machinists. I am a 2nd class machinist's mate and draw the enormous salary of $55.00 per month. Of course I wear the white cap and wide trousers but think nothing of such things any more. If I know a third as much as some of the men that are wearing the same uniform I would be satisfied.

Yes, Clayt, I have been watching that basketball team very carefully and they have done very well for the first year out.

Well! I have I believe said enough and will close, wishing you the best of luck in any exams you might have coming and also in your efforts on the TRANSCRIPT. Remember me to all my friends at the office.

Yours sincerely,

WILLIAM ELLIS.

SERGEANT CAREY WISHES THE 1918 CLASS SUCCESS

France.

My dear Friend Everett:

Your letter of March 13th just arrived, and I was certainly pleased to hear from you.

Our trip over was very pleasant but rather long, and we were more pleased than Columbus when we sighted land.

France is certainly a wonderful country, and one cannot help but understand why the French people have sacrificed so much to keep it from the invader, after one has been here awhile. I have had a long ride on a French railroad, and to say the least the experience was unique. Their engines remind me of an overgrown tea kettle, and their cars are like wooden boxes. The trains stop about every five minutes for something or other.

The American soldier in France is treated as a king. We are accorded the greatest of courtesy, but they seem to think we are millionaires the way they "soak" us for some things.

At present my battalion is billeted in a little French village with a population of about 4,000, and about 200 men from here have been killed on the altar of sacrifice thus far.

I am certainly happy to note the success of our basketball team in the tournament, and I am sure the boys merit greater success the coming season. More power to them.

We all expect early service at the front, and probably then I shall have some more interesting news for you.

I wish the class of 1918 the greatest success, and I hope you and your staff will taste of as equal success with the TRANSCRIPT this year as you did last, when it is published I shall be glad if you will send me a copy and let me know the price and I will send it to you.

My earnest hope is that we may get through our work over here soon enough to permit of my finishing up at dear old Kent.

Love to all my classmates, and good luck to you.

Sincerely,

JAMES P. CAREY,
Company D, 416th Telegraph Battalion, A. E. F. S. C.

A pound of pluck is worth a ton of luck.—CLAYTON EVERETT.

DANIEL ISN'T STARVING

Camp Dix, N. Y.,
April 3, 1918.

Dear Friends:

I promised to write to you and meant to do so long ago, but I have so many letters to write and so little time that somehow I overlooked you. I know you'll pardon me, however.

As you will no doubt remember, I left school in February and went to Camp Grant, where we were assigned to the 333d Heavy Field Artillery. After being kept in dentention for almost five weeks, we were shipped east and assigned to the Engineers. The 53d Engineers is a new organization, just being formed, but we expect a quick trip across.

Army life is a whole lot better than what I expected. Before I enlisted I heard stories of fellows being half starved, but believe me there's nothing in it. We certainly get good "*eats*" and enough of them.

I suppose you fellows are all "*set*" for graduation and I certainly wish I could arrange to be with you, but I guess it's impossible.

Give my regards to all the fellows and I'd like to hear from any of them. Our old friend, Kerr, '18, is here with me.

Sincerely,

Howard Daniels.

Company A, 53d Engineers,
Camp Dix, New Jersey.

WILL SETTLE KAISER BILL'S CASE OUT OF COURT

Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
March 21, 1918.

Dear Friends:

I am sorry to say I haven't had experience and knowledge enough of army life to be able to write a letter good enough to be published in the year book. All we have had so far is recruit drill. That would be a dry and disinteresting subject to write about as we do the same things day after day.

There is nothing very interesting here that I can take pictures of either. Our batteries are at officers' training camp so there are no guns to take pictures of; another difficulty I run into was that we are not permitted to take any pictures without permission from the Commanding Officer.

Since I last wrote I have been made a corporal. That isn't so bad, is it having been in the army less than four months.

If you have a little space in the book for me you may say that I am in Uncle Sam's staff of lawyers now in the regular army and intend to help settle a big case out of court with Kaiser Bill.

Hoping this finds you well and that your troubles with the year book are almost at an end, I am as ever,

N. O. Hutchinson.

I am always for the man who wishes to work.—Leon Golder.

STALEY TRAVELS—A LITTLE

Baltimore, Md.,
April 17, 1918.

My Dear Milt:

We have taken two convoys of trucks and cargo to the the seacoast. The first consisting of Packard trucks, and were brought from Detroit to Baltimore, while our second convoy consisted of the the new Liberty trucks and were received in Lima, Ohio. Our Company was the first company to have the honor of taking a convoy of the new Liberty trucks.

We have traveled hundreds of miles, and have been baked in the sun, drenched in the rain, and snowbound. On one occasion we had to camp on the very summit of the Tuscarora range, 3,500 feet above the sea level, because we could not shovel the snow and ice away. The snow had drifted six and eight feet in places, and we would shovel a block and then run our machines that distance. We have been stuck in the mud and pulled up a huge tree trying to get our machine out by means of the block and tackle—all during a pouring rain. One of the machines skidded on the ice on a mountain road, and went over the side. I could tell you an endless tale of my experiences while in camp or while on one of our trips, but do not want to bore you. It is an experience I shall never forget, and the scenery has been wonderful. We have worked very hard, however, and have endured what I would have considered great hardships prior to my army life, but which I am now inured to. I think this is a great branch of the service. We are attached to the 8th Division of the Regular Army, and believe we are now at our point of our embarkation. We are all anxious to go across the pond.

With best regards to all the fellows, I beg to remain

Fraternally yours,

Harry I. Staley,
Co. B 8th Regt. Div. Motor Supply Train.

ANXIOUS TO SEE TRANSCRIPT

Camp Sherman, Ohio,
March 9, 1918.

My Dear Friends:

A few words will suffice to carry to you what Camp Sherman is doing. Typical Army Camp or cantonment—35,000 troops—Spring weather has set in and drilling—bayonet work—bombing, etc., are going on with a vengeance. Morale of men here excellent. A large Red Cross community house typical of America in its democracy helps in the latter respect for here all men regardless of rank mingle and get together.

Very glad to see that the TRANSCRIPT is again going to make its appearance and shall look forward to the receipt of a copy in the near future.

Kindly remember me to "Fergie." "Kep" Billy Wiseman et al, and kindest personal regards to yourself, I am

Yours very sincerely,

William Marxsen.

Remember you can always find excuses for not doing the thing which you do not want to do.
—Joseph F. Loftus.

ON TO BERLIN WITH OLD GLORY

Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio,
March 31, 1918.

Dear Fellows:

Would have answered your letter sooner, but owing to the fact of being transferred to my present post, I was busy making preparations leaving Ellington Field, Texas, where I recently completed and successfully graduated the Aerial Machine Gunnery School, and was assigned as an instructor with the 851st Aero Squadron.

My work has been inspiring and have had a great many experiences, since my enlistment. I enlisted voluntarily on July 5, 1917, and was sent to the University of Illinois for a course of instruction and from there to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas. After spending several weeks there was transferred to Ellington Field, Houston, Texas, and recently came up to the Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

My only desire is going across to meet my comrades from Kent and help "Old Glory" to wave its "Stars and Stripes" once more for the land of the "Free and Brave."

My heartiest congratulations and best success to the Class of 1918, I am

Yours respectfully,

HARRY I. WEISBROD,
851st Aero Squadron.

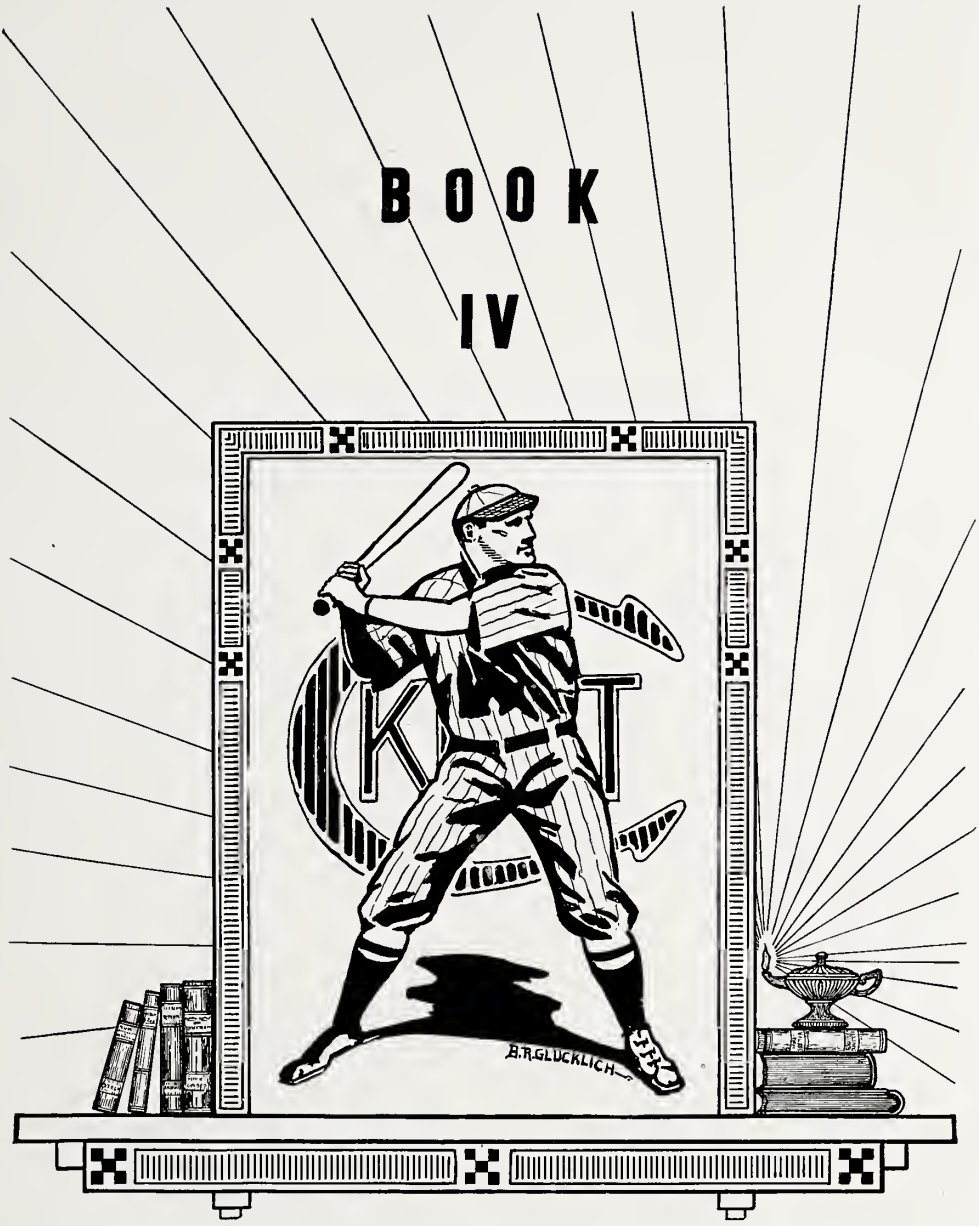
THE GREAT DRIVE

Huns,—hundreds, thousands poured their mass
Into the seething fray,
Attilla's hordes could ne'er compare
With Kultur of today.
Across the front of fifty miles
The Boche swept to the fore;
The Pagan fires of Moloch blazed,
Their sacrifice to score!
On thru the desolation spread.
By Hun of yester year,
Thru ravaged fields of bleeding France
And townistes bleak and drear.
'Till now they meet the Allied steel
That draws the Teuton blood,
And Right Divine meets with reverse
As freemen stem the flood.
Five hundred thousand souls,—the cost,
To gain,—what did they gain?
The tri-color on Easter Morn
Still floats along the Seine!
The great drive failed,—the Hun was checked,
By warriors who gave
Their lives,—their all,—for freedoms cause,
Democracy to save!

W. F. FERGUSON.

They're only truly great who are truly good.—SAMUEL BLAUNER.

BOOK IV



ATHLETICS

Ignorance leads men into a party, and shame keeps them from getting out again.
—DAVID OLSHAN.

Phillips, Assistant Manager
Vanek

Peregrine
Grotefeld

Osmundson
McAuliffe, Captain

Everett, Manager
Hansen

BASKETBALL TEAM

The Team

McAULIFFE, Captain and Forward

"Mac" showed everyone that he was a remarkable combination of speed, strength, and endurance. When it came to a pinch, you could usually rely upon "Mac" to be there with enough points to put the game "on ice."

HANSEN, Guard and Forward

Hansen performed with equal effectiveness in either forward or guard positions and was an exceptionally valuable man in that he would make good in any position he filled. The manner in which he moved down the floor was remarkable and light as he was, his opponents would always move when he bumped them.

GROTEFELD, Center

"Grote" got the tip off in every game he played, a thing which few centers can boast. His cool head work saved him many steps and averted many a disaster to the team. Grote has yet to find his like for clean sportsmanship.

Who has deceived thee as often as thyself?—M. J. COHEN.

PEREGRINE, Guard and Captain elect

"Perry" had the weight and speed to make a championship guard. When several men came down the floor with the ball and "Perry" was alone, he knew what to do, and when and where to go, and the men could never worry him. They were the ones who worried.

VANEK, Guard

"Vic" jumped into the game in mid-season and played as if he had been with the team all year. He did a great deal toward filling the gap left by Smith. Fans at Kent will see "Vic" even better next year.

SUMMERS, Forward

"Milt" was another mid-season "find," who delivered what was necessary and more. His playing may be described as a flying economy of space and time.

Intelligence is to genius as the whole is in proportion to its part.—Milton M. Braun.

OSMUNDSON, Guard

"Ozzie's" physique usually gave his opponent a chill even before he got into action. Another year's experience will make him a formidable man to meet, and the mainstay of his team. He did some phenomenal scoring last year, and had he been at the Beloit tournament things might have been even better than they were.

YOUNG, Guard

Kent fans never saw a greater "speed demon" than this man Young. He not only held his opponents down to no baskets, but would get down the floor for one or two himself. He never seemed to know when he was injured, but in several instances went on and finished the game with dangerous injuries. Come back, Young.

SMITH, Guard

While his picture does not appear here, we still hold him one of team. Young, small, but brilliant is enough for Smith. When he is through in the navy we hope he will return to Kent and give basketball opponents what he gave some of Chicago's best teams—no baskets for half the game.

HUTCHINSON, Guard

"Hutch" also became a "Kaiser Killer." With only a short period of experience, Hutchinson surprised the more experienced men of the team time and again. He was always spectacular, too.

EVERETT, Manager

Everett deserves credit for the faithful way in which he stayed with the team. The deliberate, cool headed judgment he has was never better exercised than in basketball management at Kent this year. The man who fills his shoes next year will have to "go some."

He that would catch fish must venture his bait.—"CHICK" HANSEN.

Basketball

By Frank R. Peregrine, '19, Athletic Editor, 1918 Transcript

Manager Everett lost no time in compiling the season's schedule, and by the middle of December the husky Kent team was booked to battle with the strongest teams in Chicago and neighboring cities.

The basketball team, individually, was a remarkable group of athletes, averaging 168 pounds in weight, all of whom had been prominent on teams in other colleges or organizations. McAuliffe, our big forward, was captain of the Valparaiso varsity for two successive years; Peregrine also played at Valparaiso, and was late a star at the Central Y. M. C. A.; Grotefeld played center for the Wilson Ave. Exmoors for two years; Osmundsen and Sommers were past masters at high school, and Hansen traveled over the entire Middle West with Batavia High School when they were Western Champions. In addition to this he was a member of the James Millikin University team that won the Championship of the Little Nineteen Association of Colleges in 1915, and fought many a battle against Elliott, now coach at Northwestern University.

Had this not been true, the newly organized Kent team would have been helpless in the hands of the experienced, well-organized teams which manager Everett had selected as their opponents. Many games were won by the sheer pluck and ability of the individual players, who, refusing to admit defeat in the face of superior team-play, came home with the proverbial bacon on the home stretch, by virtue of their own superior endurance and aggressiveness. Other games which were lost, could have been won easily had it not been necessary to substitute inexperienced players in the places of regular men who were absent or injured. The team received a blow from which it never fully recovered, when Virgil Smith, the star running guard joined Uncle Sam's colors and left school. He left a hole in the defense that was never entirely filled.

McAuliffe was undoubtedly the most valuable man of the team from a standpoint of general efficiency in floor-work, basket shooting and endurance. Several games were won by his strong right arm, and many an enemy attack crumbled because Mac was in the right place at the right time. In one of the games, and opposing guard described Mac as "guard-proof," and the fact that in all but a few of the games played, Mac registered more tallies than any other one player on the floor, seems to indicate that the tribute was well grounded. The other members of the team shared the honors about equally; Peregrine at guard was always an exceptionally hard nut for the opposing forwards to crack, and Hansen, his team-mate, played a wonderful floor-game. Throughout the entire season, Grotefeld found no one who was able to give him an argument on the tip-off, and Osmundsen the young hippopotamus from down-state took particular delight in hurling his huge frame through a knot of his opponents, leaving the floor strewn with cripples, and then limping around the floor with an injured look, courting the sympathy of the spectators.

Much of the season's success must be attributed to the efforts of Manager Everett who worked incessantly in the interest of the team and to whom each of the players owe a debt of gratitude.

Our deeds determine us as much as we determine our deeds.—George Tourek.

Some of the scores might seem a trifle one-sided but the Kent men are proud of the fact that in selecting their opponents, they were guided, not by a desire to boast of a long string of easy victories, but rather to measure their ability and skill with the best that the basketball field of the Central West could produce.

RECORD OF GAMES

Chicago Kent	32	Alverno A. A	8
Chicago Kent	17	Hamilton Park	16
Chicago Kent	34	Sacramento M. E	14
Chicago Kent	37	Exmoors	62
Chicago Kent	27	Alverno A. A	10
Chicago Kent	34	Tacomas A. C	31
Chicago Kent	28	First Presbyterian	15
Chicago Kent	15	Valparaiso University	25
Chicago Kent	32	Northwestern University	42
Chicago Kent	18	Illinois Sportsmans Club	24
Chicago Kent	57	Oneida A. C	11
Chicago Kent	16	Illinois Athletic Club	64
Chicago Kent	22	Riverside A. C	23
Chicago Kent	17	American College of Physical Education	19
Chicago Kent	11	Lake Forest College	36
Chicago Kent	15	Emerson Night School	65
Chicago Kent	28	Mandt Wagon Works, Stoughton, Wis	20
Chicago Kent	15	St. Johns Military Acad., Delafield, Wis	36
Chicago Kent	14	Fairbanks-Morse Co., Beloit, Wis	28
Chicago Kent	34	Racine College, Racine, Wis	28
Chicago Kent	40	Osteopathy College	32
Chicago Kent	52	Chicago Technical College	24

The Tournament at Beloit

Paris Green, the Pride of Wheeler, Indiana

Chicago-Kent has each year been represented by basketball, football and baseball teams of varying degrees of skill, but the past year is the first in which the school has competed in a championship tournament.

The tournament at Beloit is an event which will cling long in the memories of the Kent athletes who journeyed to that city to represent their school in the annual championship basketball tournament of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. The Kent Quintet was selected from a list of approximately fifty applicants as one of the sixteen teams whose record during the season entitled them to compete for the title; and they later justified that choice by copping fourth place in the final showdown.

To start things off, two of the most valuable Kent tossers, Osmundsen and Hansen were detained on business at the last, and the referee's whistle found Chicago-Kent pitted against the husky quintet from Stoughton, Wisconsin, one of the strongest teams of that state. With John Phillips (whose function in previous games had been keeping score), wearing the blue and gold as fifth man, things looked bad, and when at the end of twelve minutes heroic battling the Stoughton athletes had compiled a score of ten points with the Kent dial remaining at zero, stock in the Chicago-Kent championship took a decided slump. Then things happened.

In doing what we ought we deserve no praise, because it is our duty.—Irving H. Flamm.

McAuliffe, careening madly down the floor, slopped the ball into the basket with that one-arm windmill movement which defies description; Sommers immediately boosted the indicator a few notches by caging two goals from center; then Grotefeld, McAuliffe and Sommers took turns demonstrating their respective abilities to insert the sphere through the ring, while Peregrine and Phillips repeatedly thwarted enemy attempts to go over the top.

An elderly gentleman whose facial expression indicated a shortage of the article of brains, leaned far over the balcony and howled,

ROOT-A-TOOT-TOOT, ROOT-A-TOOT-TOOT!
WE ARE THE LAWYERS FROM KENT INSTITUTE!

The crowd cheered madly, and pulled for Kent the remainder of the game. The elongated Stoughton center dashed wildly around the arena in a vain attempt to stem the tide; their heavy running guard repeatedly hurled his bulky mass against one and then another of our legal satellites apparently attempting to cripple someone for life; but to no avail; the final count was 28 to 20 in favor of the purple and gold, and the "Scrappy" Kent five drew much complimentary comment in the morning edition of the Beloit *News*.

The following afternoon, our victorious team was confronted by the St. John's Military Academy five, a group of well-trained athletes in the pink of physical condition who had trounced the Beloit College to the tune of 35 to 20 the preceeding day.

Although the Kent team, strengthened by the arrival of "Chick" Hansen, who showed up in excellent form, St. John's played a wonderful game and broke through the Kent defenses repeatedly. McAuliffe performed with his old-time brilliance but the condition of the military lads proved too much for our squad, and Chicago-Kent came out on the little end of a 32 to 18 score.

On the same night, Kent was booked for a battle for third place with the all-star Fairbanks-Morse team of Beloit, who had lost their first game to the Illinois Athletic Club by only two points. Our boys were worn out by their their tremendous efforts to win the St. John's game and Peregrine, the speedy running guard was suffering from a bruised knee. Consequently the last game lacked the pep and scrap that characterized the first two. The sad news was 28 to 18 in favor of Fairbanks-Morse.

The boys left Beloit feeling that they had done well in view of the adverse circumstances under which they had played. To take fourth place in a tournament deciding the title of seven states is to give Kent athletics a national prestige. Events like this promote school spirit, tighten the bonds of fellowship between the students, and create friendships that will endure long after the Beloit Tournament has faded from memory.

It is to be hoped that in the future the athletic organizations of Chicago-Kent will receive even more enthusiastic support from the faculty and the student body, and that another year or two will find Kent ranking in athletics as it now does in scholarship, not fourth nor third, but first.

Knowledge is more than equivalent to force.—Anthony Doberstein.

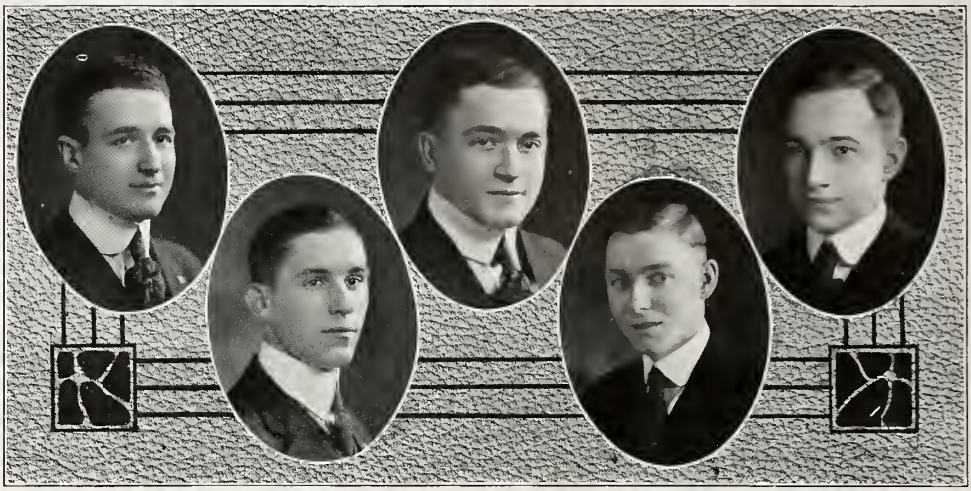
Baseball

With the closing of the basketball season and the coming of spring, plans for baseball and tennis teams to uphold the honor of Kent in the athletic world were started.

The plans for a baseball team did not develop as rapidly as hoped owing to the condition of the weather, but the fellows maintained their interest and on the first Saturday in May fifteen candidates responded to the call of Captain Sheffner. Only light batting and limbering up exercises were gone through, with the pitchers taking the kinks out of their throwing "wings." On the following Saturday a short practice game was held with the Alvernos at the latter's field, which resulted disastrously to our team, but we have an alibi in the fact that our opponents had been playing for nearly a month before meeting us.

At the time this article is being written the team has rounded into excellent shape and is in fine condition to meet the hard schedule that has been mapped out for it, and the fellows all feel confident that they will maintain the same high record that the basketball team hung up during the winter.

I am sure care is an enemy to life.—Maurice E. Pescheret.



Athletic Association

OFFICERS

HENRY H. KOVEN.....President
RALPH E. MCAULIFFE.....Vice-President
FRANCIS F. TRUNK.....Secretary
JOHN PHILLIPS.....Treasurer
CLAYTON EVERETT.....Athletic Manager

BASKETBALL

CLAYTON EVERETT.....Manager
RALPH E. MCAULIFFE.....Captain

TENNIS

FRANCIS F. TRUNK.....Manager
HERMAN L. BOGOLUB.....Captain

BASEBALL

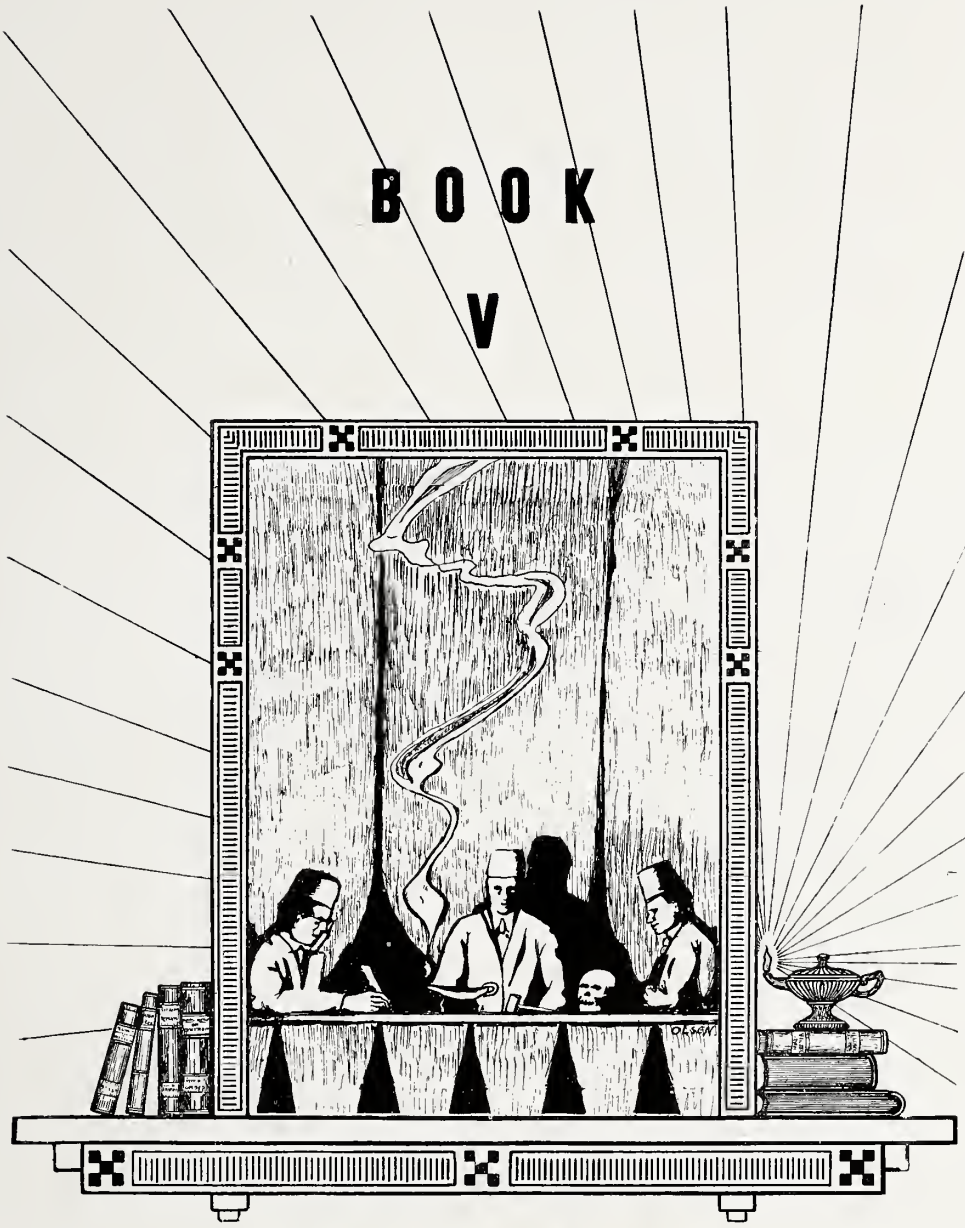
J. D. MURPHY.....Manager
DEMAE SHEFFNER.....Captain

The Chicago-Kent Athletic Association was organized in the early fall for the purpose of promoting athletics generally, and for the particular purpose of supporting the basketball team in its splendid effort to make a record for Chicago-Kent among the stronger teams in and about Chicago.

It is the opinion of the men who participated in athletics and of those who took part in the activities of the Association, the organization should be perpetuated and that the records set this year in athletics should be maintained in the future.

Whatever anyone does or says, I must be good.—HANS VOIGHT.

BOOK V



ORGANIZATIONS

It is much easier to be critical than to be correct.—HENRY DEMBUFSKY.

Burke Debating Society

MEMBERS

Atkinson, M. J.
Bernstein, E.
Bogolub, H. L.
Bogolub, N.
Bertram, Fred A.
Cohen, A.
Cottrell, G. W.
Everett, Clayton
Ferguson, William F.
Foley, Philip J.
Gatenby, A. W.
Hansen, Clarence R.
Hecker, B. J.
Hanke, W. W.
Hopps, H. R.
Harrington, J. P.
Handelman, M. C.
Junkerman, Leslie L.
Kehler, H.
Klapman, P. A.
Klimek, A. A.
Koven, H. H.
Linner, John G.
Markowitz, H. H.
Phillips, James R.
Phillips, John
Saltiel, William
Sladkey, Jerome
Steinke, E.
Sabitt, J.
Sullivan, Joseph A.
Tocco, H.
Thompson, Charles H.
Trunk, Francis F.
Weisman, W. A.
Ward, A.
Winkenwerter, R.
Williams, Roland
Wittelle, Sam A.
Yablunky, H. L.
Zaretsky, M. L.

Bernstein Sullivan Hopps Thompson Saltiel Junkerman

Knowledge and timber should not be used much until they are seasoned.—E. STEINKE.

The Burke Debating Society

By Francis F. Trunke, '19

There is no organization in Kent which gives more individual training to prepare us to defend and present an argument and does one more good than the Burke Debating Society. The good that emanates from this Society can best be determined by looking into the future of those who are now deriving the benefits it offers. The results are priceless and come only after persistent practice and indulgence on the part of the beneficiary. Some of the good resulting (which in comparison is only a small percentage), can be computed by comparing the work accomplished by a student or member before and after faithful and diligent attention. One can see the wonderful strides made by the students and members.

The Burke Debating Society was organized two years ago through the efforts and ability of the Class of '18, and although it has had its dark days, it has weathered the storm and is now a full fledged organization, ranking as one of the best organized debating societies in the City of Chicago. It was through the untiring and "heart and soul" work of the men of '18 that the Burke Debating Society was organized and stands where it does today as a monument of their worthy and noble services and efforts.

The growth of the Society is remarkable. The end of this term marks the end of the most successful year in the history of the Burke Debating Society, that is, if success is to be measured by the interesting programs, large attendance and good showing in debates and discussions. One would think that such an organization could not have advanced with such rapidity as did the Burke Debating Society when one considers the conditions which exist at any night law school: When a student has worked hard all day and then sacrifices two or three hours of his pleasure in the evening to study law (which is in itself another day's work), he does not feel like spending many more hours at study. However, when the call of the Burke Debating Society sounded, they responded splendidly. There is something about the Society which overpowers that feeling of exhaustion and the desire to get away from study and draws the students to it; indeed, it is a pleasure and a rest to be present and participate in the debates and discussions entered into at the meetings. It certainly has been the cause of many a fellow's enjoyment for an evening and has become to be the rendezvous for many a student every Thursday evening after school. The good times had there and the chances to gain much information are unsurpassed.

Companionship that exists between the members is unparalleled and it teaches one to fight one minute and to laugh with his former opponent the next. It is unmistakably a stepping stone to true sportsmanship and to our honorable and noble profession which is, after all, no better than we could ask for.

Next year we hope to have a larger following than we did have last year and those that attend and take part will feel as if they had been paid back the principal they invested with compound interest at a usurious rate. The society will guarantee that if the students will work as diligent and attend as regular as those who have already derived the benefits and have proven a success as a result that they will never regret the hours they will have spent with us but will look back to them with pleasant memories of a joyous time never to be forgotten.

Be sure you are right, then go ahead.—Irving Rutenberg.

The Burke Debating Society Close-Ups

By "Valise," '19

Our president, Leslie Junkerman, was with us the year through and was always ready for any occasion that came up. He was always ready to fight the liquor traffic or explain socialism.

William Saltiel, our vice-president, was not with us as often as we would like to have had him. When he did come he made up for his absence by always having something worth while and inspiring to say. His speech on Billy Sunday will long linger in our memory.

The secretary, Linner, was a very faithful member of the society. He had the Joe Cannon habit of always having a cigar in his mouth.

Because of the frequent absence of Wittelle, our treasurer, a great amount of money probably slipped away from the society. We intend to use the surplus for Liberty Bonds.

Handleman was a regular attendant and took a decided interest in the affairs of the society. He was always ready to take a slap at socialism when he was not talking on labor. Junkerman was his chief opponent. The only thing that each agreed upon was that each had a hopeless case.

Gatenby has shown what practice can do for a person and what the Burke Debating Society can do for one that will put all his energy in it.

Trunk is one of the regular attendants and takes a decided interest in the affairs of the organization. He claims that he finds more enjoyment in staying after school and saying a few words in a debate than he does in going to a theatre.

Klimek comes around once in a while and says a few words, but since he is married he does not find much time to stay at school in the evenings.

The Bogolub brothers are showing an improvement and if they come up to the meetings oftener the improvement is sure to be greater.

Markovitz is a regular attendant and is working hard to help the Society. He has shown a great improvement and is bound to make a success if he keeps it up.

Steinke, the best imitator of Socrates that has been seen in a long time, is chairman of the programme committee and it is through his efforts that we have enjoyed many a pleasant evening in the past.

The Committee appointed to obtain debates with outside schools consists of Hecker, Trunk and Gatenby with Bernstein as press agent. Through them the Burke Debating Society has challenged every night Law School of good standing in the city of Chicago.

After a very heated and hotly contested elimination trial the team chosen to represent the society consists of Saltiel, Thompson and Zaretsky. The alternate team consists of Junkerman, Cashien and Bernstein.

Hecker is a regular attendant and has always got something up his sleeve for the improvement of the society. He takes up most of the time of the society by his democratic tactics.

Hanke and Atkinson are strong for the Declaration of Independence and Democracy but in their last debate they could not show the judges where Trunk and Klimek were not for it, therefore they lost their debate.

The Luck I believe in is that which comes from work.—Wm. C. Ehler.

Cottrell, a very poetic gentleman, is always there to give us a verse or two of good poetry in his good old fashioned way. It has been said that he has a very fine voice for poetry because it trembles but that is not from practice as we will all see in the future for when he does become practiced that (nervous) tremble will disappear.

Sullivan drops in once in a while to give us a few words of encouragement and is right there for a few good suggestions all the time.

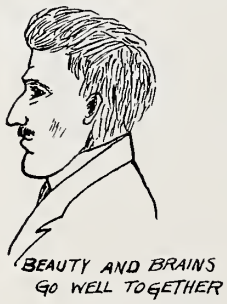
Bernstein is full of pep and no one falls asleep while he is talking.

Cashien is the boy who can explain how to run a debate. The last time he explained one Gatenby, Trunk and Koven fell asleep.

Zaretsky is an ardent protagonist of Democracy and a very fluent one.

Yablunky likes to argue philosophical subjects.

With the graduation this year of the founders of the organization we lose an important contingent. However, a nucleus has been established which bids fair to make the Burke Debating Society a bigger, more vital and more important institution.



It is a maxim of old that among themselves all things are common to friends.—Arthur Ries.

The Chicago Kent Bulletin

Published in the interest of the Students and the alumni of the Chicago Kent College of Law, Chicago, Illinois
$1.00 a year. Single Copies 10 Cents

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS — MAY 1918

THE REVIVAL OF THE BULLETIN

THIS is the first appearance of THE BULLETIN since the early part of the school year.

The prodigal is once again with us after a regrettable absence. Financial embarrassment plus many unavoidable and lamentable circumstances served as the cruel guillotine which severed us from this invaluable member of the Kent activities.

The resurrection is taking place with the help of those who, knowing the importance of the school organ of communication and expression, are endeavoring to recruit every means within the scope of this school to make the project go "over the top."

Kent needs THE BULLETIN. THE BULLETIN is an essential factor in welding the student body together. It registers the activities of the classes and organizations. It brings about an acquaintance with our fellow students, a thing made difficult by the fact that this is an evening school and the time for meeting socially is very limited. It therefore makes for broader sympathy with our fellow legal embryos and for the school of which we are a part.

THE BULLETIN needs Kent. The open sesame to success is co operation. Your subscription and

(Continued on page)

THE TRANSCRIPT

To perpetuate in our memories the students, the activities, the life in dear old Kent, the school year book, the Transcript, is dedicated. Kent is known all over the country for the great number of illustrious members of the bar and bench who have passed through her portals and some day when we progress along the road to distinction how pleasant it will be to open the Transcript and read once again the accounts and biographies and see the photographs of our classmates who have kept up the tradition of our Alma Mater. The Transcript immortalizes the best years of life—the days we spent in college.

Are you loyal to the Transcript? Are you helping the Transcript with your subscription and your material? If not—DO IT NOW! Put your shoulder to the wheel! The Transcript is a mirror of the intellect and the character of the school.

KENT'S MOST STUPENDOUS SOCIAL FUNCTION

Carry on! That is the cry in the theatre of war which every soldier hears when he is about to march. Carry on! They respond to these magic words in a flash. Carry on men and women of Kent! The moment has come

Continued on page 2

Subscribe for The Transcript

William D. Saltiel, Editor-in-chief
Roland P. Williams, Senior Editor — Clarence R. Hansen, Military Editor
Earl M. Griffey, Business Manager — Clinton J. Moore, Literary Editor

He who hesitates is lost. Carry on! (Bang!)—WILLIAM D. SALTIEL.

Charms strike the sight, but merit wins the soul.—ALFRED BROADY.

International Legal Fraternity of

Phi Delta Phi

Founded at the University of Michigan, 1869

Fuller Inn

Established at Chicago-Kent College of Law, 1896

FRATRES IN FACULTATE

William J. Pringle
William Elmore Foster
A. A. McClanahan
Ninian H. Welch
Charles C. Pickett
A J. Messing
Edmund W. Burke
Guy Guernsey
Webster H. Burke
Orrin N. Carter

FRATRES IN COLLEGIO

1918

Richard Griffith Key
*William Lachlan McLean, Jr.
*Theophilus Persse McClory
John W. Micheal, Jr.
*Henry Eugene Pieruccini
*Harry Ellsworth Taylor
Owen George Young
*Charles Edgar Day
*James Regan Flanagan
*Vaughan Hatfield Griffith
*Fred Hobart Haviland
Wilkin Ayers Keplinger
*Dewitt Cleland

1919

*Oscar Lindstrand
Charles A. Priest
*John S. Schaubel
*Joseph M. Cheney
Frank J. Dowd
*Ralph L. Fowler
*Thor A. Washburg

1920

G. Edward Arthur
Paul Pippel
Charles Burke
*Walter Willert (Pledge)

*In the Service.

Wise to resolve and patient to perform.—Caldwell Watkins.

Phi Delta Phi

FULLER INN

HONOR ROLL

1901

Howard P. Castle, Capt Ill. V. T. Corps

1912

Joseph E. Fitch, 2nd Lt., Field Artillery, U. S. A., France
Harry D. Gibbons, 1st Lt., U. S. Marines, Haiti.
Barratt O'Hara, 1st Lt., Inf., U. S. A.

1913

Richard Colby, Aviation, Balloon Section, U. S. A.
Joseph E. Sheafer, 2nd Lt., Field Artillery, U. S. A., France
Guernsey O. Orcutt, Aviation, U. S. A.

1914

Fred V. Maguire, U. S. Army.

1915

Edw. C. Fleming, Capt. Field Artillery, U. S. A.
Leroy D. Kiley, Lt. A. S., S. R. C., U. S. A., Italy.
Maurice Smith, Ass't P. M., U. S. N.
Abner J. Stilwell, 1st. Lt., Inf., U. S. A.
S. R. Todd, Capt. Signal Corps, U. S. A.

1916

Preston L. Davidson, 1st Lt., Inf., U. S. A.
Stroud B. Galey, 2nd Lt., Inf., U. S. A.
Harry I. Tiffany, Sergt., Hospital Corps, U. S. A.
Edw. J. Veasey, 2nd Lt., Inf., U. S. A., France.

1917

Paul W. Derrickson, 2nd Lt., Inf., U. S. A., France.
Arthur I. Ennis, Cadet Flyer, A. S., S. R. C., U. S. A.
F. H. Haviland, American Field Service, France.
Henry J. Heart, Sergt., Engineers, U. S. A.
A. C. Kelly, Field Artillery, U. S. A.
Walter Mannon, U. S. Navy.
Leo J. Sypneske, Radio, U. S. Navy.

1918

De Witt Cleland, 2nd Lt., A. S., S. R. C., U. S. A.
James R. Flanagan, Radio, U. S. Navy.
V. H. Griffith, Hospital Corps, U. S. A.
Wm. L. McLean, U. S. Navy.
T. P. McClory, U. S. Marines
Henry E. Pieruccini, U. S. Army.
Harry E. Taylor, 1st Lt., Inf., U. S. A.
F. C. Wheeler, U. S. Army.

1919

Joseph M. Cheney, U. S. Army.
Ralph L. Fowler, Corp. Field Artillery, U. S. A.
Oscar Lindstrand, Warrant Officer, U. S. N.
John S. Schaubel, Sgt., Field Artillery, U. S. A.
Thor A. Wassburg, Corp., U. S. Marines.

1920

Walter W. Willert (Pledge), Corp., Inf., U. S. A.

Words may show a man's wit, but actions his meaning.—J. C. MAHER.

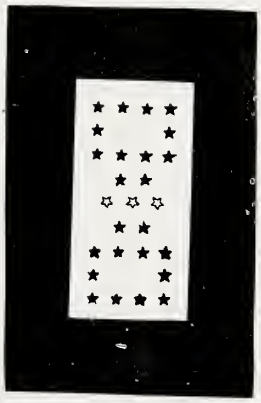
Delta Chi

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
Ithaca, N. Y.
October 13, 1890

CHICAGO-KENT CHAPTER
Admitted June 30, 1896
903 Lakeview Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

CHAPTER ROLL

W. A. Weismann, '18
W. F. Ferguson, '18
M. E. Pescheret, '18
Chester E. Clarke, '18
Grover E. Holmes, '19
Frank R. Peregrine, '19
Walter A. Johnson, '19
Albin C. Ahlberg, '19
Oliver H. Bovik, '19
Frank Lynn, '20
Elmer S. Rutherford, '20
John L. Weitlauf, '20
John K. Monahan, '20



The wise and brave dares own he was wrong.—Israel Gorindar.

Pescheret
Lynn
Bovik

Clark
Peregrine
Ohlberg

Holmes

Weitlauf
Monahan

Weisman

Johnson
Ferguson
Rutherford

Be always ashamed to catch yourself idle.—M. PERLMAN.

Chicago Kent Chapter of the Delta Chi Fraternity

In Memoriam

ERNEST MELVILLE STEPHENS '15
LEHMAN DANIEL ROSENHEIMER '13
EARL HENRY LINN '17

ROLL OF HONOR

Col. John V. Clinnin, '11
Lieut. Moore M. Peregrine, '18
Lieut. Elmer L. Goldsmith, '18
Lieut. Russell F. Locke, '19
Ednyfed H. Williams, '07
Perley J. McCarthy, '16
Arthur L. Ludolph, '15
J. Reynolds Pomeroy, '15
Jerome F. Farrell, '16
Joseph J. Lelivelt, '16
Frank E. Moran, '17
Paul C. Casterline, '17
George J. Woods, '17
Albert G. McCaleb, '17
Clark E. Nolan, '18
William C. Wurmstich, '18
John J. Sheridan, '18
James P. Carey, '18
Harold E. Bailey, '18
Edmond F. Nagle, '18
Frank E. Foster, '18
Edwin V. Burke, '19
Robert F. Bracke, '19
Roland D. Whitlock, '19

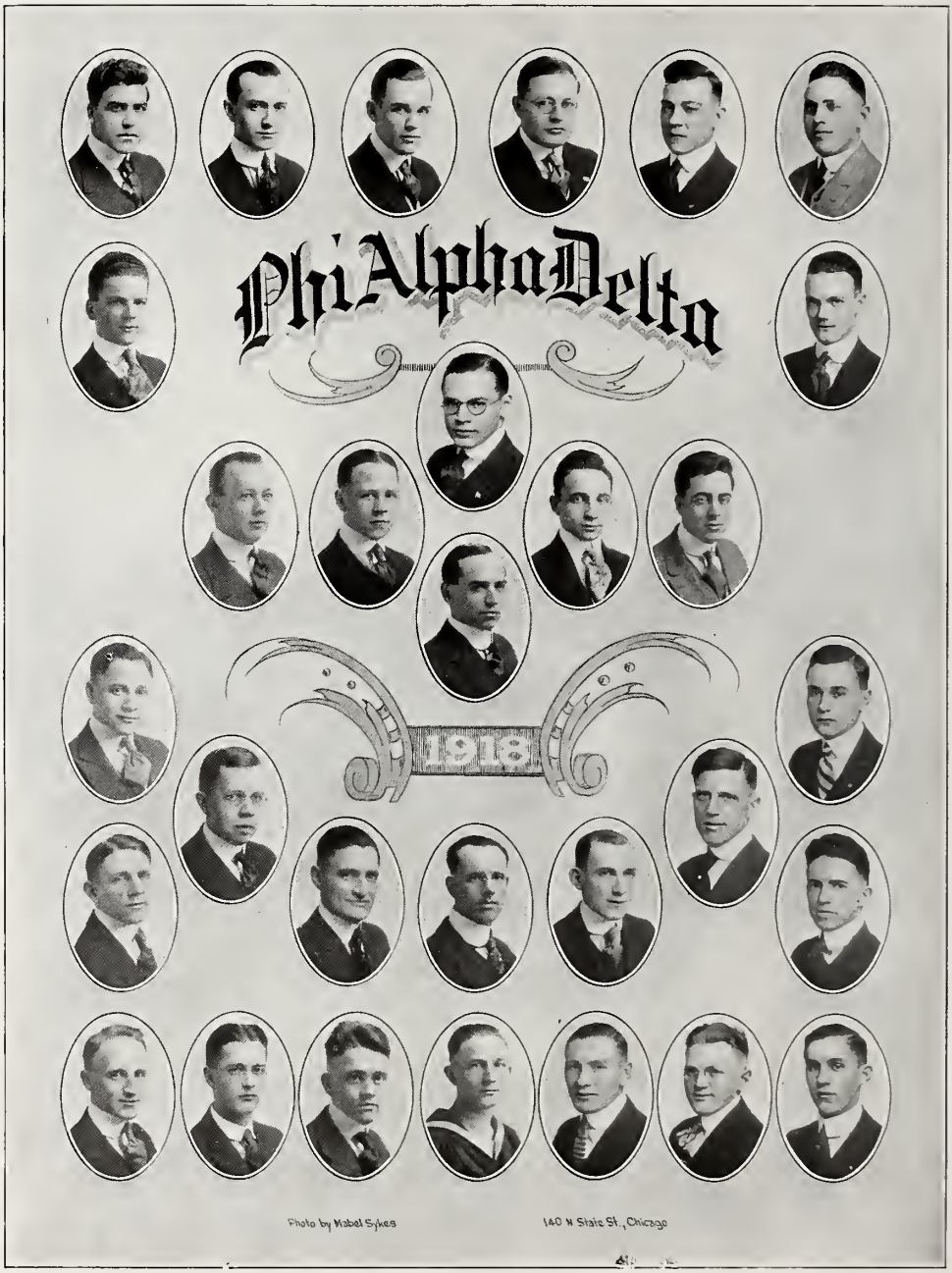
LOYALTY SONG

They left their brothers in Delta Chi, and their Fraternity,
As they shouldered their guns and marched away;
They responded to the call to get the Hun across the sea,
And to fight for the U. S. A.
And to fight for the U. S. A.
So for their noble President, they're fighting "over there"
Side by side 'neath the Stars and Stripes unfurled;
For the freedom of the seas, and of the land, and of the air,
And to save Democracy for all the world.

Oh, Delta Chi! Dear Delta Chi!
To our God and our Country, we are true;
So we'll all respond, to the Holy Bond,
That shall ever hold us loyal to you!

W. F FERGUSON, '18.

Saying and doing have quarreled and parted.—IRA LEVY.



He that cannot obey cannot command.—Henry E. Pieruccini.

Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity

Founded at

CHICAGO KENT COLLEGE OF LAW

In the Year 1897

By the formation of

BLACKSTONE CHAPTER

Fraternity House at 2913 Michigan Avenue

FRATRES IN FACULTATE

Hon. Marcus A. Kavanaugh
Hon. William N. Gemmill
Hon. John P. McGoorty
Hon. Adelor J. Petit

FRATRES EX COLLEGIO (Active)

1917

Howard M. Andrews
Glenn T. Johnson
William H. McCabe
Henry G. Merens
Milton T. Miller
John E. Pedderson
Thomas A. McConkay
Daniel B. Ryan
Claude S. Scheckel
Randolph D. Smith
Harry Staley
Paul A. Warme
Amos B. Whittle
Kenneth Fiske

FRATRES IN COLLEGIO

1918

John Angus
Fridolph Erlandson
Earl Griffey
John L. Smith
Milton H. Summers
Roland P. Williams
Allan T. Gilbert

1919

George Edward Artz
Melvin L. Gibbard
John Gilmartin
Walter S. Greenlaw
William A. Lankton
James L. Hackett
John R. Kitch
John J. Phillips
Victor Vanek
Fairfax S. Townley

1920

Winfield Adams
Carter Cox
Kenneth Cox
Oscar Osmundson
John Power
Charles B. Suter
Vergil Smith
H. Lester Darnstaedt

Few things are impossible to diligence and skill.—Oscar R. Snook.

Honor Roll

Thomas P. Octigan, American Expeditionary Forces, France
Bernhardt Gissel, American Expeditionary Forces, France
John B. Delaney, Signal Corps
William A. Lankton, Signal Corps
Amos B. Whittle, Aviation
Howard Andrews, Aviation
Lee Entyre, Aviation
Charles B. Suter, Aviation Scout Duty
Harold W. Beaton, Aviation Scout Duty
Henry R. Schlytter, National Army
William Fowler, National Army
Thomas Cochrane, Jr., Artillery
Arthur J. Knight, Artillery
Randolph D. Smith, 149th Artillery, France
Edward J. McArdle, Infantry
E. E. Brown, Infantry
Andrew F. Hughes, Quartermaster Corps
H. Lester Darnstaedt, Quartermaster Corps
Glenn T. Johnson, Quartermaster Corps
Claude S. Scheckel, 333rd M. G. B., Camp Grant
John L. Smith, 36th Engineers
Thomas A. McConkay, 75th Marines, France
John R. Kitch, Hospital Unit, No. 13
Harry Staley, Engineers, France, Tank Duty
Paul Warme, 311th Munitions Train
Carter Cox, Navy
Kenneth Cox, Navy
William A. McCabe, Navy
Kenneth Fiske, Navy
Vergil Smith, Navy
A. W. Benkert, Navy
Earl J. Carey, Navy
Henry H. McNeill, Navy

Patience is a necessary ingredient of genius.—Virgil Nelson Burch.

Kappa Beta Pi

Barnett Barekley Pabst Sylvester

Kappa Beta Pi Legal Sorority

Founded 1908

CHAPTERS

Chicago Kent College of Law
Northwestern School of Law
Washington University
De Paul University
University of Chicago
John Marshall Law School
University of Texas
Kansas City School of Law
University of California

SORORES IN COLLEGIO

Edna Barnett, '18
Mabel Florence Barckley, '18
Louise Pabst, '18
Lavenia M. Sylvester, '18

Mrs. Alice C. Edgerton (Kent 1910) was its first Dean. Mrs. Flora Warren Seymour (Kent '16 L.L. M.) is present Dean of the Chicago-Kent Chapter.

Trouble springs from idleness, toil from ease.—M. SQUARCY.

Phi Kappa Phi

FRATRES IN MILITES

Frank R. Sterba Thomas P. Riordan Charles T. Flota

FRATRES IN COLLEGIO

Jerome J. Sladkey
Joseph A. Sullivan
Phillip J. Foley, Jr.
Edward Randah
Charles H. Thompson
Eugene Bernstein
Henry Dobler
Henry Koehler
Andrew Gatenby
Edward Steinke
Samuel R. Wittelle
Leslie L. Junkerman
Herbert J. Schmidt
John G. L. Linner
George Cottrell
Maurice C. Handelman
Henry H. Koven
Arthur Cohen
Francis F. Trunk

Every man is the architect of his own fortunes.—James T. McInerney.

The "K" Organization

The "K" organization is an honorary fraternity for athletes who have shown themselves to be the class of men upon whom Chicago-Kent Collegs of Law would place its stamp of approval. Men whose reputation for good sportsmanship, fair play, and perseverance is unquestioned, are the ones whom we aim to take into the organization. While the fraternity is still in its embryonic stage, yet the ideals are clearly defined, and all indications show that athletics will take a decided impetus because of this new movement. This year we have included only those men who played in at least six games of basketball. The requirements for other sports will be determined later. When athletics have been firmly established at Kent the significance of this organization will be more fully appreciated by students, and give the school added prestige among other schools with whom we seek athletic relations.

MEMBERSHIP, 1918

ACTIVE:

- Ralph E. McAuliffe
- Clarence R. Hansen
- Frank R. Peregrine
- Milton Summers
- Herbert A. Grotefeld
- O. M. Osmundson

HONORARY:

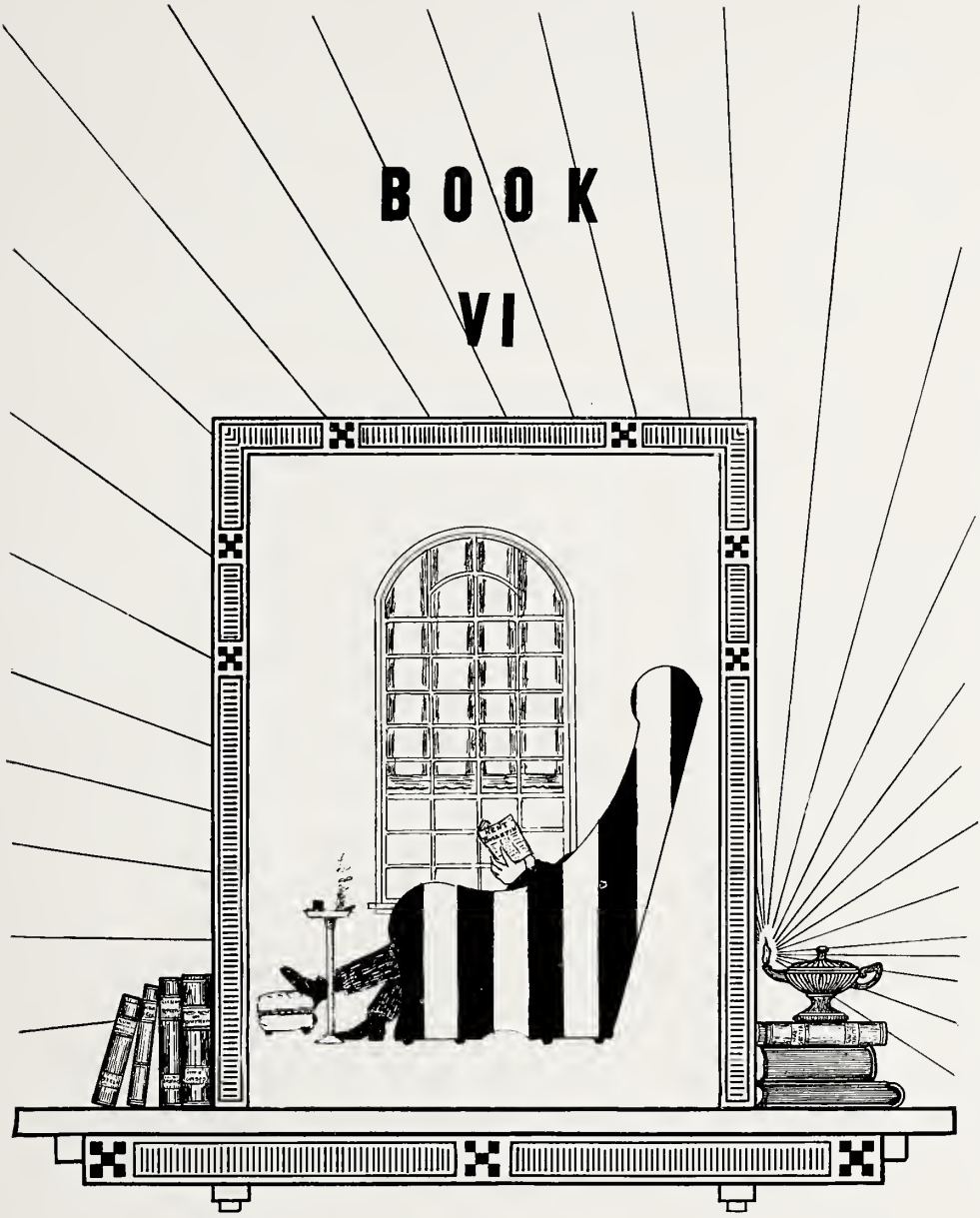
- Virgil Smith
- Norman Hutchinson

ASSOCIATE:

- Clayton Everett
- Victor Vanek

The noblest question in the world is: What good may I do in it?—Jerome Slakey.

BOOK VI



LITERARY

Origin and Development of Our Patent System

By John W. Michael, Jr., '18.

Under the common law it was necessary to consider two things in determining the full ownership of property, namely, possession and title. To make a complete transfer of property both of these had to pass from the grantor to the grantee. It was also within the contemplation of the law that as between two claimants the one who had the superior right of title should prevail, and, further, that for a man to have title he must have obtained it from a prior holder of title. Possession controlled as between two claimants, neither of whom had the title.

Inventions, or mental conceptions, and their material embodiments failed to lend themselves to an application of these fundamental principles of the common law, and hence it could take no cognizance of them. Resorting for a moment to a hypothetical case for explanation purposes, suppose an inventor builds a machine and uses it in public, and a rival observes it and builds one like it. At common law the inventor is helpless to protect himself, because his rival had not derived possession or title from him. The inventor cannot point to a single tangible thing of which he has been deprived. He has not been deprived of the invention, nor even of the knowledge which the wrongdoer has gained. Neither title nor possession, as known under the common law, has been in any way affected.

It will therefore be readily observed that, in order to grant to the inventor the protection to which he is entitled, and, further, in order to encourage him in his work and thus "promote the progress of science and useful arts," it becomes necessary to vest in him the exclusive right of property in all tangible combinations of material matter by which crystallization of the mental conception is effected and realized.

This vesting of rights, or recognition of property rights, in mental conceptions and the material embodiments thereof, was one of the greatest steps in the history of modern civilization, and it is primarily due to this recognition of rights in and to inventions that we are today living in the greatest mechanical and scientific period which the world has ever known.

Centuries which produced no scientists, and during which the people of the world were, as said by one writer, "engrossed by image worship, transubstantiation, the merits of the saints, miracles, shrine cures" could not be productive of a patent system, or even dimly foreshadow the coming of one.

Laws are rarely brought into being save by some necessity which leads to their enactment. The awakening of science in England began about the twenty-second year of the reign of James the First (1625). Up to this time England had no necessity for a Patent Act, but with this awakening of science we find the necessity for such an act beginning to show itself. The lawyers soon began stretching points here and there in their usual shrewd manner, in an endeavor to secure to inventors the exclusive rights to their respective inventions and discoveries.

Shortly prior to this time a Statute was passed in England (1624) known as the "Statute of Monopolies," which expressly prohibited the grant of letters patent by the Crown, except for "the sole working or making of any manner

Joyous are the busy, dissatisfied the idle.—Julius Ruben.

of new manufactures within this realm to the first and true inventor or inventors of such manufactures, which others at the time of the making of such letters patent and grants did not use, so they be not contrary to the law or mischievous to the State."

Notwithstanding the negative character of this provision as regards contemplation or intention that it serve as a basis for the systematic grant of letters patent for inventions, as we understand the term today, the early lawyers nevertheless succeeded, by the employment of forced and fictitious constructions, in having the Courts decide that grants might properly be given inventors under it. In this manner this negative provision in the Statute of Monopolies has become the very foundation of the English patent system. The patent system of the United States, as distinguished from that of England, however, rests upon a positive provision of the Constitution (Art. I, Sec. 8), empowering Congress to create and protect property arising as a result of the exercise of the inventive faculty. It must, however, be borne in mind that the English patent system forms the basis of our own patent system, just the same as all other American law is founded upon the earlier law of England.

It is also to be noted that the grants in the case of English patents are from the Crown, whereas the American grant is based upon the common consent of the people that the rights of property shall be vested in the inventor with respect to the mental conception which he has originated, and the material means which he employs to embody and make practical that conception.

Our constitutional provision, which vests in Congress the power to make these grants, is as follows:

"The Congress shall have power to promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries." (Art. I, Sec. 8.)

The various statutes passed by Congress under this constitutional power are merely enabling statutes, setting forth the conditions and limits under which inventions and their material embodiments will be recognized as property and accorded all the rights, privileges, and duties to which property is subject.

The general purpose of the patent is therefore to supply two deficiencies which would otherwise deprive mental conception and embodiment of the character of property. These are stated by one author as follows:

"First, the patent supplies the explicit definition and appropriation, by defining in terms of the art to which it relates the new thing or things which the inventor has produced. Second, the patent guarantees to the inventor the exclusive enjoyment of the things which he has created, as evidenced by the explicit definition and appropriation."

Thus we see the nature of the grant and the manner in which the intangible conceptions, plus the material embodiments thereof, have been transformed by the common consent of the people in this country, and by grant of the Crown in England, into tangible property, to which has been attached all the rights which were incident to the control and ownership of property under the common law.

Under these favorable conditions the patent systems of the various countries soon grew beyond all prediction and expectation. Some idea of the growth and size of our own patent system may be formed, when it is remembered that about 1,270,000 patents have been granted by the United States up to the present time, approximately one-half of the combined grants of all the other countries of the world. In 1836, the year when the present series of numbers of

letters patent commenced, there were only approximately 200 patents issued, as compared with 43,970 in 1916, and 41,069 in 1917. In this connection it is interesting to note that out of the 1917 total of 41,069 patents granted, 4,309 were granted to citizens of Illinois, a record well to be proud of, and one only exceeded by the citizens of New York State, to whom 6,678 patents were granted in 1917. However, when these totals of Illinois and New York are viewed in the light of the ratio of population to each patent granted, we find that Illinois gets one to every 1,309 citizens as compared with New York's one to every 1,365. Thus, from a logical analysis of the situation, we find the tables reversed and Illinois in advance of New York.

From a comparison of the 1916 total with that of 1917 it will be noted that there were fewer patents actually granted in the latter year. Part of this falling off in 1917 is probably due to a recent amendment to the Rules of Practice of the United States Patent Office (Order No. 2331), to the effect that whenever, during a time when the United States is at war, publication of an invention by the granting of a patent, might, in the opinion of the Commissioner, be detrimental to the public safety or defense, or might assist the enemy or endanger the successful prosecution of the war, he may suspend action on the application therefor. Just how many applications were, by this power of the Commissioner, withheld from action, and therefore from maturing into patents, is not yet known, but it is safe to say that the number is not negligible, particularly in view of the fact that inventions relating to the war have steadily increased since 1914.

From a too hasty study of this power of suspension conferred upon the Commissioner of Patents it might be inferred that by indirection the power has been granted to appropriate for use by the Government inventions relating to the war without compensating the inventor. The patent laws of the United States, however, do not give the Government this power. The Courts have laid down the principle that the Government of the United States when it grants Letters Patent for a new invention confers on the patentee the exclusive property in the patented invention, which cannot be appropriated by the Government without just compensation to the inventor. By an Act passed in June, 1910, it was provided that whenever an invention described in and covered by a United States patent shall be used by the United States Government without license of the owner thereof, or lawful right to use the same, the owner may recover reasonable compensation for such use; provided, however, that the Court (Court of Claims) shall not entertain a suit or award compensation under the provisions of said Act where the claim for compensation is based on the use by the United States of any articles heretofore owned, used, leased by, or in the possession of the United States, and also provided that in any such suit the United States Government may avail itself of any and all defenses, general, or special, which might be pleaded by defendants in an action for infringement.

In these few remarks I have endeavored to trace, in a general way, the origin and history of our patent system, and to point out the manner in which the common law had to be abrogated in order to clothe the exercise of the inventive faculty, and the material embodiment thereof, with common law property rights; the nature and scope of the grant made manifest by this abrogation; the comparative size of our patent system with respect to those of other countries, and, finally, to indicate very briefly the conditions upon which inventions relating to the war may be taken over by the United States Government.

Nothing is so profusely given as advice.

International Law in Retrospect and Prospect

By Robert S. Iles, Instructor in Constitutional Law.

Bouvier defines international law as "The system of rules which Christian states acknowledge to be obligatory upon them in their relations to each other and to each others subjects."

This definition is sufficiently accurate, except that in its application its rules are extended to include all civilized nations recognized as such in the family of nations.

The history of international law is a chapter in the history of the evolution of the people of the earth from a state of barbarism to civilization. It had its beginning in the dawn of civilization, but its development as we know it, is limited to the past two or three hundred years. So closely is its progress connected with the sentiment of the people of the nations accepting its tenets, that the rank in civilization of a people may be safely gauged by their adherence to, or disregard of the fundamental principles of international law, as now understood and interpreted.

The savage knows no law but his own will; and acknowledges no obligation not extorted from him by fear or force. The civilized and enlightened man recognizes his relation to other men and is responsive to moral motives, which prompt him to do, as well as exact, justice and equity. As it is with men, so it is with nations. The fundamental principles of international law, universally accepted, are expressive of the moral sense of the nations, and the degree of adherence to these principles by a nation is an expression of the moral sense of that nation.

International law in its force and effect differs from state or national law in this, that the expressed sanction of state or national law is the will of the state or the nation in its sovereign capacity; and is a command from the state as sovereign, to its citizens as subjects, while in international law the element of sovereign and subject is absent. Each state or nation is independent and the rules governing their relations to each other must be adopted by mutual consent. This is aptly expressed by Bouvier in the words "Acknowledged to be obligatory upon them" in his definition. This stamps international law with the character of a "Gentleman's agreement" as that term is understood among men, and as providing an international code of honor to the observance of which the good faith of the nations is pledged.

In view of the independent sovereignty of the several nations, international intercourse is necessarily considered a purely voluntary relation and the enforcement of the rules governing it is dependent upon the agreement or acquiescense of the nations involved.

It therefore follows that in the event of a wilful violation, the only source of redress is diplomatic adjustment, voluntary arbitration, non-intercourse, reprisal, or war.

Hence in international differences, when diplomacy has failed, and arbitration refused, diplomatic relations may be severed, embargo resorted to, or reprisal made, and as a last resort, war declared. Such is the recognized practice of nations, and down through all the centuries, war has been deemed legitimate as the final arbiter.

Nothing is impossible to Industry.—Milton Weiss.

This has led many law writers and statesmen to hold that international law is not law and has no legal sanction, since it emmates from no sovereign power capable of enforcing its rules. This, upon a superficial or selfish view, would seem to be true, but it is not necessarily so, and is not true, except in the sense that the nations of earth are not yet sufficiently enlightened to recognize law's real sanction or, recognizing it, wilfully refuse to obey it and have not collectively provided coercive means for its enforcement.

In its last analysis, all law, founded in principle, is derived from the same source, and has the same ultimate sanction. Its source is the sense of justice, equity and humanity abiding in the consciousness of man, responsive to the voice of God, demanding justice and humanity, as the price of peace on earth and harmony and prosperity among the peoples. Its power is irresistable and its penalty is the scourage of strife and war, self-inflicted upon mankind. International law embodies this thought and points the way to international peace, but has not achieved it, because the nations have not ceased to fear one another, and in their national capacity have harboured and nourished the doctrine that "Might makes right" inherited from the savage; and have only yielded to the harmonizing influence of justice and equity in international relations as the sentiment of humanity or necessity compelled it.

Herbert Spencer says in substance, that the entire movement of sentient life is toward the perfection of being. This interpreted and applied to man means that the human race is impelled or inspired to "achieve perfection of being through eternal progression and harmonious cooperation, which postulates the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, individually, nationally, and as races and tribes of men.

This is the fundamental principle of international law and of all law. The end sought is harmony, progression, and freedom. It is said in Holy Writ that God made man upright, but he has sought out many inventions.

The doctrine of "Might makes right" is one of his inventions to enable the strong among nations to work their will upon the weak, and war is its logical corollary. This doctrine, however, is so repugnant to the sense of right and justice and withal so dangerous to all, except the strongest, that the doctrine of the balance of power among nations was invented, which is but a selfish expedient to meet a fatal error and must inevitably result in disaster and bloody war, of which the present world war is sequel; and which has been forced upon the world, by intrenched autocracy to establish forever the rule that "Might makes right" and that there shall be no international law, except at the will of the conquerer. The United States and the allied nations are fighting for national existence and human freedom; for the right of self-government and the autonomy of the weaker nations, and the supremacy of international law, based upon justice, equity, and humanity. This is aptly stated in the platform of the Hamilton Club of Chicago in the following words:

"The present war is a challenge to liberty and humanity—a clearly defined issue between 'government of the people, by the people, for the people,' and government by autocratic military power imposed upon the people."

"It is an attempt by intrenched autocracy to extend its dominion even to the inclusion of the whole earth, and resistance to that attempt by the free self-governed nations." * * * "If the altogether infamous invasion of Belgium is permitted to be in any degree successful, no nation can enjoy any assurance of the national existence. The assurance of the autonomy of the smallest in the family of nations is demanded by every consideration of justice. Bel-

gium must be restored and compensated and such exploitations and Vandalism must forever cease."

The above words are pathetic. Military autocracy must be destroyed. Solemn treaty obligations must be observed. Inhuman and detestable practices toward innocent civil populations must cease, never again to return.

The levying of tribute upon conquered cities contrary to the dictates of human conscience and human decency and the enslavement of prisoners of war and the inhabitants of conquered territory must be rendered abhorent and forever prohibited. The deliberate murder of women and children for no military advantage by the bombardment of unfortified cities and the unloosed, licensed passions of brutal men must no longer be tolerated.

The adoption and practice of unrestrained might as a governmental policy by any nation should be execrated by all civilized nations as a badge of national dishonor.

These, all of which have been practiced by the German autocracy, and many more relating to national and international conduct in peace and in war, are proper subjects of control through international law, and are prohibited by its rules and tenets. International law for more than two hundred years has been growing in power and influence as a great force for the humanizing of the world and mitigating the horrors of war, until men began to believe and teach that, war for conquest would be no more. But the seed had not been destroyed. The doctrine of the balance of power kept it alive, and the increasing armament of the central powers of Europe bespoke the latent intent, only waiting for the ambitious ruler and the accumulation of power, for which the ruling powers of Germany have been preparing for generations.

War, such as is now waged by Germany and her allies, is a reversion to the original savage. It is the spirit of evil, which has stolen the livery of heaven to serve the devil in, by using the highest attributes of the human intellect to enslave the world and also the German people, and make their allies the willing servants of the god of war. The German people are obsessed and can not be freed from that obsession except by the defeat of the German army and the destruction of the German military autocracy. Without that, peace would only be an armistice in preparation for a more horrible war.

Opposed to this is the spirit of liberty—the spirit that uttered the declaration of American independence—the spirit that made France a republic—the spirit that enabled England to extend her colonies to all quarters of the globe and to bind together the entire British Empire in a harmonious whole and hold her colonies loyal to the cause of liberty from India to Australia and from South Africa to Canada.

It is the spirit which made international law possible, and which outlawed the slave trade; that gave to the world the freedom of the seas and abolished piracy; that decreed that private property should be respected even in time of war; that decreed that solemn treaties should be sacred covenants guaranteed upon the honor of the nations; that prescribed the rights of neutral nations in time of war, and forbade inhuman conduct on the part of belligerents.

It is the spirit that has drawn men from all the earth to the United States in quest of freedom and the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, under a government of their own choosing—a government founded upon high ideals of national honor, national integrity, and the rights of man.

All these forces of kindred spirit have joined hands to crush out forever this doctrine that "Might makes right" and to establish as the "touch-stone"

Righteousness is only a form of common sense.—Eugene Haufiaire.

of liberty the eternal principle that "Right is might"; and that every cause shall be decided as the right and justice of the cause, shall appear; and that the right of self-government and the autonomy of even the smallest of the civilized nations shall be respected and assured.

Military autocracy must be destroyed and this war cannot cease until that end is accomplished. This is a war for the freedom of the human race; for government by law and not by the fiat of military dictum. It is a question of victory or slavery. It must be waged until complete victory shall come to the armies of freedom.

Then, and not until then, can we have peace; and then, and not until then, can national law come into its own and the nations of the world come together and provide a just and righteous code, and the means by which to enforce it. A movement to this end was begun in the United States and other nations long prior to this war; but was resisted, delayed, and discredited by the autocratic power of Prussianism in the councils of the nations; but "truth crushed to earth will rise again", and it is the sacred duty of every American to support the government of the United States in the prosecution of this war with every ounce of his power, and to that end dedicate his life and if need be his private fortune; and when the war is over, to join with all mankind in the demand for international law founded upon the eternal principles of right and justice, and equipped with adequate means for its enforcement—then and not 'till then will peace be the heritage of the nations and of men.

Women in Industry

By Lavenia M. Sylvester, '18

Women have worked since the world began and at the dawn of history their labor was probably as important in family or tribal economy as it is today in the industrial world.

In the first instance women were employed only in the least skilled and most poorly paid occupations and did not compete directly with men, due in part to custom and prejudice, but primarily due to lack of training and ambition, caused, possibly, by the knowledge that well paid positions were seldom given to women.

The chief forces tending to improve the condition of working women have been trade unions, industrial education and legislation. Different women's organizations have proved powerful factors in the fight for legislation. Industrial schools and business colleges which began to spring up in the sixties and seventies have also furnished important aid to working women. Up until this time the history of women is a story of long hours, over-work, unwholesome conditions of life and labor and miserably low wages, and even yet the industrial readjustment is not near completion, but the turning point has long ago been reached and better things are in store for the working woman. Even the present problem will not solve itself but demands of our generation the best thought, the best energy and most thorough legislative regulations designed to conserve the human resources bound up in the women of the nation.

In industry one learns promptness, order and adaptation to ends—in other words efficiency—by bringing back this business sense into the home, no matter

May you live all the days of your life.

what one's daily task may be, the working woman will be a kind of new woman in whose consciousness the destinies of home, industry and society will be seen as fused into one.

Our great question is—can women be economically efficient in production, production being organized as it now is. We cannot but recognize greater opportunities for better education and efficiency now than at any previous time.

In the old regime there was unity in women's lives, with industry largely a household matter for all, and thus housework with all its ramifications and outlying branches has been the great feminine profession throughout the ages. Industry in its modern form takes workers out of the home and affects the lives of women in ways which are not paralleled in those of men, and consequently for a time is bound to lessen woman's efficiency both as mother and as worker. Heretofore the claims of motherhood and of work upon woman harmonized, because she herself was in control and arranged the conditions of her industry to fit her duties and disabilities as wife and mother. Besides the unity of motherhood and industry, there was unity of education and industry, of preparation and practice; the girl learning as well as working from childhood until at the head of her own home. There was a natural adjustment of work to worker which modern industry undermines in many ways—among them—separating work from home, in separating work from education and in shaping conditions of work without regard to the powers, tastes, or needs of the workers.

There are many different types of modern women in whose lives all the different difficulties interact, shaping their fate, too often, in most strange and unharmonious fashion. Uncertainty as to vocation has in a degree prevented girls being trained for either household or industrial life. The conflict between the call to industry and the call to marriage has confused women's lives.

In the past industrial work was so organized that it was not fit for women. At this time we should bend our efforts to so organize our women that their lives will not be broken into indigestible lumps—first all study—then all work —work and study must go together, work beginning in the kindergarten years and education continuing to the end of life. Our women's organizations to be useful and beneficial to all must make it possible for marriage and employment to become sufficiently universal to make it usual to train every girl for both, at least in a general way, and so do away with unmarried workers and unworking wives, and workers and wives alike untrained because of the paralyzing uncertainty of the future. We can do our part by using our efforts to help shape the industrial system so that it will advance human life by its process as well as by its produce. If we are in a position to meet the existing changing industrial conditions woman, though she may not be efficient in a complete sense will become less and less inefficient as we shape education to that end.

Our State Laws make many provisions to protect women, which may seem like limitations upon personal and contractual rights, and may of course be removed by legislation, but there is that in woman's disposition and habits of life which will operate against a full assertion of rights. She will still feel that some legislation to protect her is necessary to secure a real equality or rights—having in view not merely her own health, but the well being of the race justifies legislation to protect her.

The State making such ample provision for the health, welfare and safety of women workers and the opportunities that are open to them makes this the greatest age in history for women to make use of every leisure moment and each may choose for herself the line of endeavor which she desires to follow.

Procrastination is the thief of time.

As to her efficiency, if she does not feel capable in the line she desires to follow her, opportunities for information are great for not only the day schools of our country are open to her but night schools which provide training in I may say every line. It seems at first thought very difficult for a woman to take advantage of education offered in night schools, but, from my own experience for the past three years attending night school, I find all with whom I come in contact earnest, honorable and industrious, always extending courtesies which practically do away with the difficulties which naturally arise in a woman's mind when attending an evening school having a much larger attendance of men than women. However, as to night school the matter of physical endurance must be considered by every individual. If "physically able" I think of no task that woman could not excellently perform were she to undertake it.

With reference to the schools of this Nation, I believe we might conclude that the women are in a great part responsible for existing conditions. In most places the right to vote at school elections has been given to us and the duty has to a great extent devolved upon us to see that the School Boards which we elect are representative of the people and are composed of members who will properly manage, equip and maintain our schools, so that the boys and girls will receive training which will make them men and women able to cope with the existing conditions.

In organizing the women, and educating them to meet the crisis now at hand we are undertaking a most difficult task—we can see great opportunities and privileges granted to us heretofore denied, but in the very exemption from these privileges, which women have sometimes been disposed to envy, has rested their security and their happiness. Woman in exchanging her graceful labors for the rough and turbulent work of man must strive to be the friend and helpmate of man, not his rival. Our efforts must be to do cheerfully that which Providence points out, the best we can, even in the sphere in which we are forced. In being thrown upon our own resources and compelled to adopt callings which task out physical strength, let us accept such lot with resignation but without surrender of our essentially feminine and womanly qualities. No study is now withheld from us on the ground of intellectual inferiority for at the present time I believe it is generally recognized that a woman can grasp any subject as well as a man can, so long as her physical strength will permit her to make exhaustive researches. The question is one of physical strength and endurance and we must at this time solve the problem of how to undertake tasks in which only the physically strong can hope to succeed. Let us meet these new problems as women, not as men.

On their own merits modest men are dumb.

The Newly Graduated Lawyer

By Barnett Stone

Laws have changed to a great degree. Conditions and environment of life have also changed. So must the newly graduated lawyer have set ideas to conform with these changes.

One who intends to make law his life profession, must make up his mind, that in order to practice law successfully, he must know the Law. Not only know the Law but its principles that it sets forth and the application of these principles to each and every case. The only logical way these principles can be applied successfully is by the proper study of them.

We cannot hope to succeed in the profession of law by the mere reading of the law, but we must be able to ask ourselves the question, what have we learned? what do we know? could we give a proper explanation if called upon to do so? could we apply the principles set forth in the law if called upon to do so? These are the main issues to be considered in the study and practice of the law.

Another essential that the graduated lawyer must possess is experience. Attorneys to-day who have been practicing for a number of years state, that a new world is before the graduate, and that he must at least have two years of legal office training in order to be able to get into the field right. It has of course been very hard indeed on the boys who have completed their night law course and have given up their pleasures in order that they might progress in their life undertaking. Yet we can not get away from the fact that those who have not had this number of years of experience spent in law office training will have to do so, in order to compete with our present attorneys, and in order to make law a lucrative profession.

Business experience is also one of the essentials. Those who have been fortunate enough to have had a mercantile training previous to the entrance of law will find that such training will more than be of benefit to them. Especially for those who intend to specialize as commercial attorneys. The knowledge of knowing how to keep your office businesslike will give confidence to your clients when they come to see you for legal advice. Your knowledge of bookkeeping, typewriting, shorthand, dictating work will help you.

A knowledge of ethics is also of great use to the newly graduated lawyer. That of being honest with yourself,—with your client and with your brother attorney. There are times when one attorney will need your services in a case that he has undertaken, and will of course go to the attorney whom he can rely upon as to knowledge of the law and character.

In conclusion, I hope that what I have set forth here will be beneficial to you when you begin the practice of law. You are bound to meet with success if you carefully study the principles here outlined and make a concentrated effort to follow them in your life's work.

Who can direct, when all pretend to know?

Lawyers on Municipal Ownership

By Benjamin J. Cossman, '18

A recent meeting of the American Bar Association has served again to show how keen is the interest which our leading lawyers take in public questions. From eminent members of the bar and from retired judges we had able and stimulating discussions of such subjects as the judicial recall, the reform of legal procedure, the regulation of public utility corporations, and governmental control of rates and prices. But note, they were afraid of government ownership, and rushed forward to help a few corporations who are continually raising the prices of the product which they control.

These matters are debated by the lawyers as primarily effecting their own profession. Yet, few of the speakers of the Bar Association have been content to argue pro domo sua. They have seen clearly that all these questions, while having a peculiar importance for them professionally, are also effected with a public interest. If this ought to be acute and constant in any country, it surely should be so in the United States, for we are as a nation governed by lawyers. They fill our legislatures and outnumber all other elements in Congress, and occupy most of our executive offices. If the laws of the land and their administration are not what they should be, lawyers are largely responsible. I do not say that any Bar Association can find or apply the remedy, but it is obvious that it cannot refuse to consider seriously these questions which are vital to the legal profession, because they are vital to the country.

Undoubtedly not every lawyer can go to the state legislature or Congress, or can actively shape the ongoing of public affairs, but all lawyers ought to realize that they are under a peculiar obligation to volunteer their services in times of political crisis, and to be ready at any moment to contribute everything within their power to the improvement of the laws and of the processes of justice.

We have never been in this country without such public-spirited lawyers; though it may be doubted if during the past twenty years we have had so many of them, and of such weight as we had in the decades previous. In this city and state, at least, most observers would agree that such is the fact. Mr. Bryce has remarked a falling off in this respect since his first visit to America. He thinks that the community cannot now count the services of distinguished lawyers and jurists, like the late James C. Carter, with as much certainty as we could between 1870 and 1890. There are reasons for the change—reasons, some of them having to do with new aspects of the legal profession, some of our greatest and most successful lawyers are scarcely known to the general public; and to have due influence as a public adviser a man must not only be in good repute with his professional associates, but must have a civic standing that will entitle him to be heard. It takes, indeed, a rare combination of professional attainment and public spirit to make a lawyer ideally fitted to discharge his duties and rise to his opportunities as a citizen.

Some Comments on the Juvenile Court of Cook County

By Victor P. Arnold, Presiding Judge

Every judge of the Circuit Court enters upon his judicial work with a very definite idea of what it is to be. He knows he will try cases in one of the great branches of that court, chancery, law or criminal. He expects to hear cases with the customary court formality with the parties to the cases coming to court represented by their respective counsel to establish their issues and follow them until the decrees are entered. This is all very formal, and is a procedure which has come down from the distant past. The judge merely hears the testimony and arguments, examines the exhibits put into evidence, rules on objections, maintains decorum, and renders his decision. He is quite aloof from the parties themselves to the cases he hears. It was under such conditions I expected all my judicial work would be done.

When I was assigned to the Juvenile Court of Cook County in 1916, I found myself in an entirely new and unique set of circumstances. This court, it is true, is a chancery court, and the judge, therefore, has all the authority which belongs to a chancery court. In the beginning all was very strange. There were seldom any attorneys present. Instead of the judge here listening to testimony and arguments as developed by counsel, the judge, himself, acts as the examiner. The child who is the subject of the case, whatever be the type of the case—dependent, delinquent, feeble-minded—his parents or other relative or guardian, and witnesses all stand before the bar together. With them appears a probation officer of the court, a man or woman, one of that splendid corps of officers the court has built up during the many years since it was established. This officer in all cases has investigated the circumstances of the case before it is brought into the court. The officer has talked with the child, with the complaining witness, the parents, and visited the home and environment of the child, with a special view to know exactly what the facts are in the case, both as to the reason for having the child in court, and as to the conditions in the home or neighborhood which the court should be advised of in order to decide the case wisely.

This probation officer is at once the assistant of the court in presenting the true facts of the case, and also the true friend of the child. The officer's securing or presentation of the facts is never in order to prosecute the child. The Juvenile Court has nothing to do with prosecutions against any child. It is the representative of the community in its capacity as parens patriae, and whatever the court does is toward the end of securing the best good of the child, the child's family, and the community. The officer, therefore, in giving the facts, does so with the best interest of the child at heart, in order that the ultimate parent, the community, through the court, may know what is best to do for the child. Adequate information is the first essential for enlightened judgment.

As all those thus having any connection with the case stand before the bar, the judge questions the child, the parents, and the witnesses for the facts. Ocasionally it is necessary for the probation officer to make a statement of certain facts; or to offer a suggestion if there is some angle to the case which has not come out, and which it is important to establish with evidence. The only formality insisted upon in this is that only one person talk at a time, and that parties conduct themselves respectfully. All the parties are made to

feel at ease, and those who should speak are given the opportunity to speak. This court has no uniformed attaches. There is no display of authority. It is, as it were, a forum where all the parties come and talk it over with the judge, who listens and advises sympathetically, and in rendering his decision strains a point on the side of giving the child or the family another chance by putting the child on probation. If it seems impossible in the light of the facts that such treatment would avail, the court must take the other alternative of appointing a guardian for the child to place him or her in some family home, or the court will have to place the child in an institution for delinquents or dependents according to the nature of the case. It is always the last resort of the court to take a child from its home, and this will not be done unless the child is very delinquent or the home is hopelessly unfit for that child.

It should be borne in mind that the principle underlying all juvenile court legislation is that the child, on account of the weakness or inexperience of his years is unable to protect or provide for himself, and has due him from the community the duty to see that he is protected and provided for both morally and physically. This is the natural obligation of the parents, but unfortunately, some parents are so remiss, the community must take the part. The recognition of this ideal on the part of the community is comparatively new, and is the fruition of the humanitarian impulse which begun in a general way first to express itself less than a hundred years ago. It is in some measure the result of the liberation of the mind of the community from the extreme laissez faire doctrine of the past, and the growth of the new consciousness on the part of the community, that it must do whatever is necessary for its own self-preservation. Thus, if children were allowed to grow up with unchecked delinquent tendencies, they would become criminals and peril the life of the body politic. Also, if allowed to grow up in neglect they might become weaklings and paupers and fall on the community for care. The great advance in scientific investigation, especially in psychology recently, has done much to quicken the impulse on the part of the community to care for the child. It can now positively be averred that a child who has started wrong if switched onto the right track will very likely turn out right; also that mental and physical efficiency depend necessarily upon proper nourishment and home life.

The Juvenile Court in any community therefore becomes very important as expressive of the forward looking tendency of the community. In Chicago the great bulk of the Juvenile Court work of course, arises in the congested districts, where there is no opportunity for children to have wholesome play, where people are crowded together, so there is hardly any opportunity for privacy, and where the good and bad are often so close to each other contact cannot be avoided. In these districts the people also have to contend perpetually with poverty. Among the immigrant classes the children tend to become the interpreters of the community to the parents, because of their knowledge of the language, and in this anomalous position the parents lose their control. The disadvantages of such conditions obviously are manifold. Into these situations of maladjustment the Juvenile Court comes to hold out the helping and sustaining hand. Where there is misfortune it shows the better way. Where there is wrong, it uses its authority to establish right for the child.

The Story of a Legal Education

By William D. Saltiel, '18.

To the undergraduate of a law school it is something of a revelation and a consolation as well to look back upon the evolution of the methods used in legal education. To the graduate, the proud bearer of the degree, it is enlightening to study the systems of training as an index to the thought of the barristers of the past.

On the continent of Europe before the year 1088, up to the time of university instruction, the history of legal education is concerned with the Roman and the Greek. Cicero, we are told was taught law under the Roman system prevalent in his day, whereby prospective lawyers began at the age of sixteen to listen systematically to the advice given to clients by some learned juriconsult. The student also had to familiarize himself with the Twelve Tables. Cicero was under the tutelage of the two Scaevolas. Under Augustus the requirements changed from the Twelve Tables to the Praetorian Edict. The Praetor was an eminent magistrate among the Romans and presided over all litigation. Among the earliest and most famous law teachers were the juriconsults, Labeo and Sabenes. The Roman system prevailed until the beginning of the third century which marks the commencement of systematic law schools. Rome and Constantinople were the centers of legal training. The course covered four years and students were supposed to complete it at the age of twenty. Up to the time of 533 A. D. Gaius was the authority of the school texts and the Institutes of Gaius and the same author's treatises on guardianship, wills, legacies and married women's property were studied. By constitution the course was rearranged and the old text gave place to Justinian's Institutes, Digests and Codes. The framing of the Corpus Juris of Justinian was the result of the students' demands. The Corpus Juris was superceded in Greece by numerous treatises but never wholly abandoned in Italy.

The extent of systematic law training in the Dark Ages is unknown. In the eleventh century Parvia and Ravenna were centers of teaching.

Then in the year 1083 the University of Bologna was founded. This marks the beginning of the teaching of law by Irenerius, the first great systematic law teacher. The canon law was taught in the middle of the eleventh century. Academic degrees appeared in the thirteenth century. In the fifteenth century the bachelors degree was awarded by the universities to students of both the canon and civil laws, four and five years respectively being required. The lecture system prevailed. This was the system started by Irenerius and it soon spread over Europe.

Today on the continent of Europe the methods are very exacting and differ only in a few details. The preeducation required of the student is equivalent to that acquired by two or three years of residence as an undergraduate of an American college. Suffice it to say that the stringency of the European schools is greater than in this country. The ideals, the ambitions, the weight put upon the importance of thoroughness is exemplary. The only law schools are the universities. They are alone the road to legal training. The course covers not less and not more than four years. In Germany almost all legal instruction is given by persons who have never been engaged in practise. The disadvantage of this phase of legal training is obvious, at least to students of the Chicago-Kent College of Law.

In England we find a system of legal training which varies considerably from our own. The universities of Oxford and Cambridge taught from the time

of their foundation the Corpus Juris Civilis and the Corpus Juris Canonica. The civil law continues to be taught. The canon law ceased to be taught after the Reformation. The common law found little recognition in the universities until recently. Blackstone's famous lectures on the common law at Oxford beginning in 1753 were intended primarily for persons who without desire to enter the profession wished to enlarge their knowledge of the country's political and legal system. The universities have generally made no serious attempt to become places for the profession study of law and the courses are taken chiefly by undergraduates as part of their preparation for the degree of bachelor of arts. Fewer than twenty are annually given the law degree in each university. These are conferred chiefly upon those who have pursued the requisite studies in London.

For there, in the capital city, the Inns of court continue to be the real law colleges of the land. They alone have the power to call to the bar. For six centuries they have been the centers of the barristers education. There are four Inns of Court. They are the learned societies to which every barrister belongs and about them is an impregnable tradition which renders it difficult for legal education in England to be domiciled elsewhere. Not limited to the study of law at first, the inns were the proper place for the embellishments of education. They even taught singing, dancing and playing of instruments. Forescue, a writer of that time tells us they were "the earliest settled places for students of the law" and that "these hostels, being nurseries or seminaries of the court were called Inns of the Court." According to other authorities the gayety and oftentimes the all night revels justly entitled these schools to the description of inns. About the middle of the fifteenth century there were 10 Inns of Chancery and 4 Inns of Court. It was common for students to begin with the former and to complete their education at the latter. The opportunities of meeting the barristers who were resident at the inn furnished excellent means of preparation for the profession. There were systematic lectures, called readings, by barristers and public moot courts, private boltings and even at meals the students discussed actual and hypothetical cases. About the middle of the seventeenth century the old machinery of teaching began to be disused. The Natura Brevum, the Old Tenures prevalently used in the sixteenth century were supplemented by a study of ruling case law and by copying pleadings in the office of a special pleader and thence passing to the office of a barrister who was paye for ihs instructions very substantially. From this we see that the present "underpaid law clerks" are not at all so unfortunately situated. The student of law in England today, while keeping his terms at the Inn, is subject to the same conditions of apprenticeship as was prevalent in the middle of the eighteenth centry.

The student after passing a preliminary entrance examination in grammar, Latin, and the history of England enrolls himself in one of the Inns. He is exempt from this examination if a graduate of a University. He next keeps 12 terms by eating six dinners at the Inn each term—though members of the University need eat only three dinners each term. Just what an advantage a university training really is, is hereafter quite obvious. The examinations are conducted by the Council of Legal Education, which is appointed by the Inns. In the absence of extraordinary circumstances admission cannot occur until three years after entering the Inn.

Compared to the methods of Continental Europe the English method is deficient .

In the United States the system of study are three: the lecture, the text and the case. Opinions differ greatly as to their merits. A law school is known

commonly as a lecture school, a text school or a case school although some of them attempt to combine systems and this makes it difficult to classify them. The one hundred and fourteen law schools of this country are rapidly undergoing a change of character. The standard is being made higher each year. The American Bar Association has made systematic efforts to raise the requirements of admission to the bar in all the states. Legal education should be carefully and zealously guarded and guided for it is the most potential force in modern civilization.

The evening law schools are attended by men and women whose willingness to pursue a difficult science while they are at the same time engaged during the day testifies to earnestness and seriousness, qualities not so common in the aristocratic day school. These evening schools have the advantage of possessing faculties composed of practicing lawyers and of judges. They have the advantage of receiving knowledge which only a practical man of the law can impart. The number of men who have graduated from the evening schools who stand in the forefront today is legion. They are the men, to a large extent, who had their preliminary training in the University of Hard Knocks.

The day schools may villify and fight their democratic brother institution, they only exhibit arrogance and ignorance. Certainly to combat a useful democratic institution is unbecoming in this Age of Democracy.

Men like the Judges Burke, Bailey and Moran, great deans of the Chicago-Kent College of Law, have been the blessed pilots of hundreds of men and women whose high ideals, integrity and training, have given character to the bench and bar of this country.

The Study of the Law

By Homer R. Hopps, '20.

No doubt many of those eager and youthful aspirants to legal honors who have gone before me have also attempted to put into concrete form their reasons for undertaking the study of the law. The most wonderful thing about it is that their reasons are as varied and as different as there are types of human beings upon the earth. Some undertake the study of this particular learned profession because they wish to learn a way to beat the law; some because they wish to be termed "well educated;" others, for the rapid accumulation of dollars which roll their way if they are shrewd; and there are those who think by studying a big, black law book until they are black in the face, they will be able to hold thousands of hearts within their grasp by the rendition of an eloquent, soul stirring and impressive soap box oratory on streets and alleys at a ward meeting of their party.

There are some who do not study law for any of those reasons, but who go through and accomplish the task deliberately, laboriously, and at times, wearily, to gain the esteem and approbation of their fellowmen in all walks of life, and to particularly gain the respect of other professional men. That type of man who, after gaining his diploma, is not content to sit by and listen to a booming "Well done" of others, but who has an insatiable thirst for knowledge, and seeks to quench that thirst all the rest of his life, and knows something about everything and all about some things, and who lives up to the ideals laid down by the great and noble thinkers of all times, contributes a greater degree of culture, refinement and plain, every day help and

assistance to the progress of the world than can be compiled by any group of statisticians.

To do what good can be done, to give a hand to those less fortunate than you; to absorb the knowledge and cultivate those who are ethically superior to you, should be the aim and purpose of all who wish to contribute to the strides the world is making in all fields of endeavor; and how can one better carry out his aims, his ideals, his hopes, than through the medium of the law, which admirably fits one to plead for justice in the courts, to enter into the diplomatic field, to be a scientist, to be an idealist, or to enter unafraid upon the sea of literature in which there are so few drops of wisdom.

The Evening Law School Student--- His Three Needs

By Clayton Everett, Editor-in-Chief, 1918 Transcript

To my mind there are three controlling elements to be taken into account when one is engaged in the study of law: Time, hard work and money.

Regarding time, the great majority of those who, by well directed effort, can prepare themselves for positions of responsibility, fail to do so, because patient study and self-sacrifice for a considerable time are necessary to qualify for lucrative occupations. They persuade themselves that they cannot afford thus to be deprived of foolish and needless pleasures, the indulgence in which leaves them still among the dependent.

Those who attend an evening law school, who use in diligent study the hours that are wasted by others, prepare themselves for life's battles and are the kind who go ever onward and upward and make their communities and the world better for having lived therein. So much for time.

Hard work, and plenty of it, is perhaps the most important of the three. The student must acquire the knack of extreme concentration. There is no excuse for anyone to complain of the lack of power to concentrate. Anyone may acquire the power if they choose. A student must learn to think for himself; he must learn to make practical application of the underlying principles of the law, because the period of study in the class room will be followed by the examinations in college, the examination by the State Board of Law Examiners, and by the practice of law. When one's knowledge is thus tested, it often will be too late to study and master the principles of law involved in the questions or in the cases on trial. I feel quite safe in saying that *nothing worth while was ever accomplished in this world except through hard work* For example, Abraham Lincoln, whose early life was a struggle, full of self-denials—Lincoln had no modern library to aid him. Did he not borrow a grammar, read it from cover to cover, return it to the owner and speak of it as the most interesting book he had ever had the pleasure of reading? Did he not, after his daily toil, lie on the cabin floor and use the glow of the fireplace embers as light by which to do his "numbers" on the back of a wooden spade? Thomas Edison, America's foremost inventor, works sixteen hours out of the twenty-four, and as a result accomplishes big things. So we might go on down the list of great men whose lives and work furnish illustrations of what can be accomplished and what great benefits can be secured through hard work and intelligent application. But let us sound a warning here. Do not overwork either

body or mind. Don't be tied to your study like a slave to a galley-bench. One's study must not be allowed to run away with one. It must be respected, but it must not be worshiped. On the other hand, hard study is hard study, and it must be treated with deference. I cannot emphasize this point too strongly,—*plan your work and work according to your plan.*

Lastly, let us consider the element of money. While money may seem more essential than either work or time, still it is of the least consequence. It is true that without it we could not buy the things we want. On the other hand, we cannot buy knowledge, neither can we buy culture with money. We are forced to acknowledge that money will put us in possession of such things as will enable us to pursue our studies to advantage. However, only those who work and are compelled to deprive themselves of many things know the value of a dollar. Night school students, especially, must learn to spend their money wisely and this suggests to us that, coupled with time and work, we must also be economical in order to succeed.

Bear in mind that the study of law means more than paying tuition, purchasing text books and attending lectures. In closing, I need only recall the words of that master intellect and barrister—William E. Gladstone, who said: "Believe me when I tell you that thrift of time will repay you in after life with a usury of thrift beyond your most sanguine dreams, and a waste of it will dwindle alike moral and intellectual stature beyond your most darkest reckoning."

Commercial and Industrial Opportunities of a Lawyer

By Clarence R. Hansen, Managing Editor, 1918 Transcript

Law is becoming more and more of a *business* daily. Formerly law was distinctly a profession, but this is not the case now. The lawyer of twenty, or even ten years ago, was a man to whom the business or commercial man looked in case of trouble. If a man incurred a lawsuit he went to a lawyer, if a partnership went wrong a lawyer had to be consulted, if a corporation became entangled in a maze of Federal commercial restrictions and faced a penalty it retained counsel, not before. The lawyer was a sort of antidote for all commercial ills. This is not the case today. The old doctrine of "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" holds good now. Where the business man of ten or twenty years ago hired a lawyer to get him out of trouble, now he hires one to keep him out. The industrial and commercial opportunities of a lawyer have changed his status. This paper is intended to show what opportunities are open for a lawyer in the commercial lines at present.

One of the most important functions which a lawyer is called upon to perform is that of a promoter. The first step in the organization naturally calls for the advice of someone who is well versed in the legal liability for going wrong in organizing (to say nothing of the necessity for proper procedure in forming the organization desired), to see that its purposes are correctly outlined, and that nothing is omitted which would tend to deter the functions of the business. A lawyer is the answer to all of these requirements. His resourcefulness is the essential requisite for the proper formation of an organization from embryo, whether it be partnership, corporation, or private business. The

financial return from this work is usually quite attractive. It is often given in the form of stock, which, if the business be one of merit, will soon pay the lawyer substantially for his work in organizing the business. It enables him to develop a source of revenue which, in time, may lead to his whole support. Aside from the financial return, there is an inestimable value in the experience which this work gives. It trains the lawyer's mind to think in terms of the business world and not in terms of pleadings alone. It drills his mind not only for further and greater things in law, but among commercial and industrial men as well. Few lines offer as great an opportunity as the important function of promoter.

Another line open to lawyers in the commercial field is that of purchasing work. A purchasing man with a knowledge of law has a far greater value than one of the ordinary type. Specifications for machinery are no maze of figures for him. Verbal representations are given only their proper weight in connection with written agreements proposed as contracts. The acceptance of goods is determined according to legal liability and not under pressure from some aggressive and anxious salesman or business house. Every hour in a purchasing man's business has its call for an application of legal principles, and a lawyer can never fail to be an asset in this field. The remuneration which the purchasing field offers is above the average of similar commercial lines. The experience is exceedingly wide and for the young lawyer who seeks commercial experience there can be no better opening than in the purchasing field.

Perhaps the most frequent call for lawyers in the commercial and industrial fields comes from credit departments of mail order houses, department stores, and factories in the country at large. Small industrial plants whose offices are not able to use the services of a lawyer as a counsellor permanently are often able to combine their credit and legal departments by using a man in the capacity of a credit man and advisor at the same time. If a man has a knowledge of law he can well serve in the credit line with very little or no experience. His ability to find things is essential here as elsewhere. The larger department stores have demonstrated this phase conclusively. Nearly all of them have lawyers at the head of their credit departments. In fact, law is indispensable to men in their positions. Three years ago there were upwards of four hundred thousand corporations in the United States who were actually engaged in either interstate or intrastate business, to say nothing of partnerships. All of these have need for credit men. A credit man is best developed from a lawyer. What the opportunities in this line for lawyers are may readily be seen from these few facts.

The last, and by far the largest opportunity for lawyers in commerce and industry lies in employment and welfare work. It is within the last eight years that employment work has been treated as a distinct field of endeavor. Previous to that, it was left to individual executives to employ the men and women necessary for the maintainance of his work. No actual study was made of conditions surrounding the work for which an applicant was selected. Now, the larger and the better class of commercial and industrial plants maintain separate departments with widely differing functions. As one line of work, the lawyer as a head of such a department is valuable by reason of his ability to judge human nature. When a lawyer has examined numerous witnesses, and worked out scores of cases from start to finish, he is well qualified to judge the kind of men and women his clients are. So in the employment field he is able to "size up" men with far greater facility than the ordinary business man who is installed in such a position. If he has come in contact with men and women of lower planes of life through social service, he is better fitted than ever to serve

as an employment manager. He is then able to judge their general character when he sees them, ready to tell if they are aggressive or not, and fitted to determine whether or not they will be successful if placed in certain occupations which he is called upon to fill with such people. This is only a small part of the peculiar training for this work which the study and practice of law gives. There are demands made for legal discretion in the discharge of one's duties as an employment manager. For example, many business houses use an employment department where a debtor works as a collection agency. The lawyer as a manager must guard against such firms and persons and protect his personnell except for just claims. Public utility corporations often seek witnesses in lawsuits in employment offices. Other firms seek valuable men through employment offices of their competitors. These and many other problems are ones with which a lawyer as an employment man, is especially fitted to deal.

In addition to the usual work of an employment manager as outlined above, there comes the work of aiding employees who seek legal assistance. Some of the most astonishing cases which come before the Supreme Court of Illinois are those in which the rights of working men and women are involved, and which cases have been carried up simply because some lawyer has discovered that a great injustice was being done and a remedy was deserving. The establishment of a legal aid bureau is one of the greatest functions a lawyer can perform in the employment line. It assists in reducing the labor turnover of a plant, for the reason that employees feel the protection of their rights while in the service of such a concern. It instills a spirit of confidence which every employer seeks to find in his force. If a lawyer enters this field and renders that kind of service there is no limit to his possibilities with a commercial or industrial organization. He may aspire to the position of legal adviser, he may look even to a position as general manager if his vision be sufficient. As a legal adviser for employees the lawyer can extend his work practically without limit.

Not the least of opportunities for a lawyer as an employment man is the chance for service in the case of personal injuries to employees. Regardless of the nature of an injury, many employees seek to establish a claim against their employers even though they were at fault. The great opportunity for a lawyer in employment and in this respect welfare work is to soften the feeling between employer and employee by contact with the employee. Many a claim will often be withdrawn if a complete understanding between employer and employee is established. It may well be the province of a lawyer to create these understandings as an employment and welfare man, and render opinions upon the liability for claims as well.

In conclusion then, we may say that the opportunities of a lawyer in commercial and industrial lines are manifold. As a promoter, as a purchasing agent, as a credit man, as an employment manager, as a welfare director,—all of these and a host of other positions are openings in the industrial and commercial field which a lawyer is peculiarly fitted to fill, and succeed in. These are but a few. No specific rule can be laid down saying what occupations are open for lawyers and what are not, but assuming all other conditions to be the same, those positions requiring extensive resourcefulness, close protection of rights, and wide discretion may well be said to be the lawyer's opportunities in commerce and industry.

Four Years

First Year

I am a Freshman in the school of law;
I seek to learn and study legal lore.
I feel the world needs lawyers more and more,
And men to look upon with reverence and awe!
I entered school to make good—yes, I know,
And none shall ever say: "I told you so!"

Second Year

I am a Junior—and have lived to pass
Two years away—and still I plod along.
I work by day, at night I join the throng,
And I am only one of many in my class!
I entered school to make good—yes, I know,
And none shall ever say: "I told you so!"

Third Year

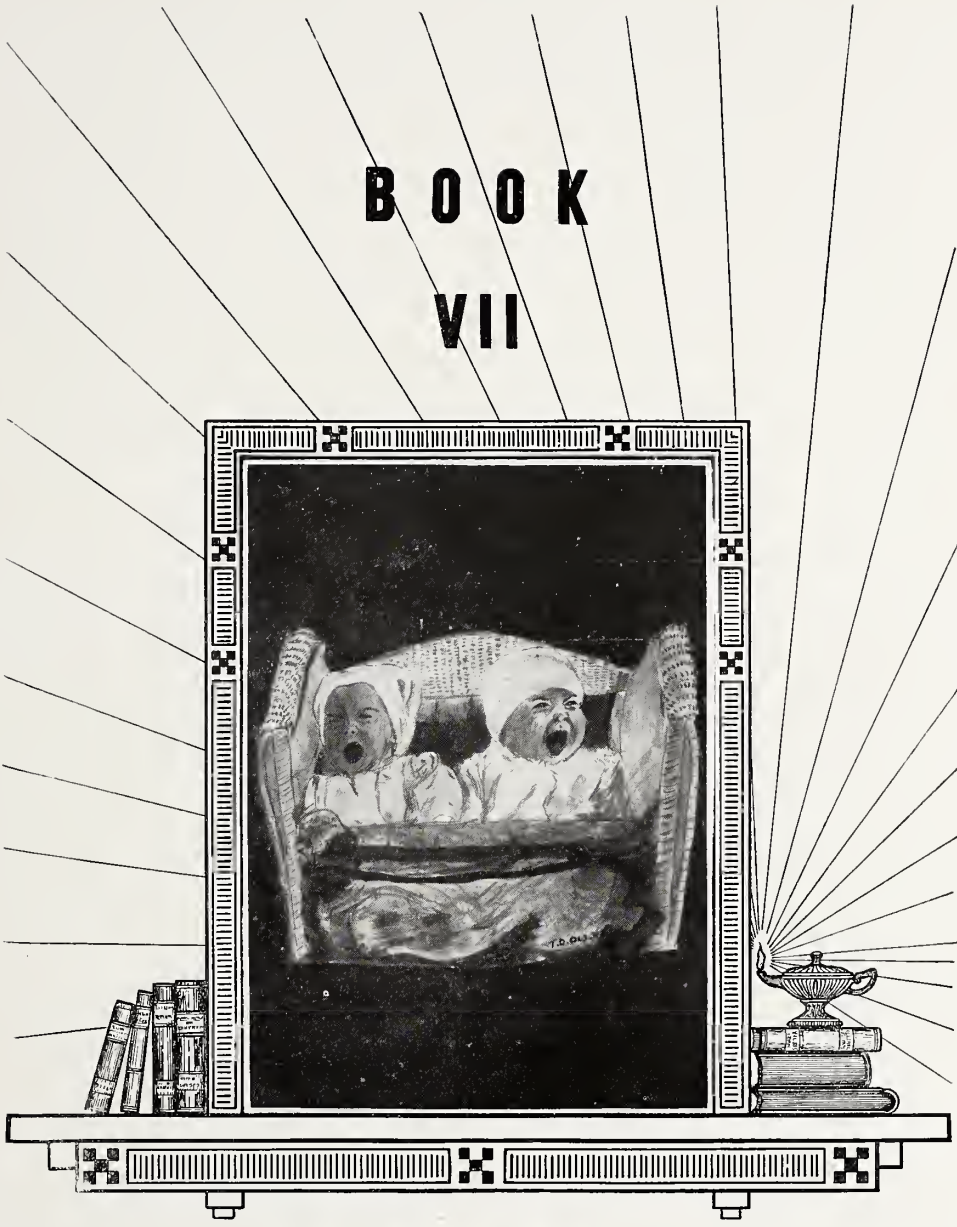
I am a Senior—as I graduate,
I look back o'er the evenings of my prime,
And yet can't say that I have wasted time,
Nor grown much older, or at greater rate.
I entered school to make good—yes, I know,
And none shall ever say: "I told you so!"

Fourth Year

I am a lawyer—I have passed the bar;
My trials and tribulations just begin,
But Victory is mine, and I shall win,
Although Success seems distant and afar.
I entered school to make good—yes, I know,
It's my turn now to say, "I told you so!"

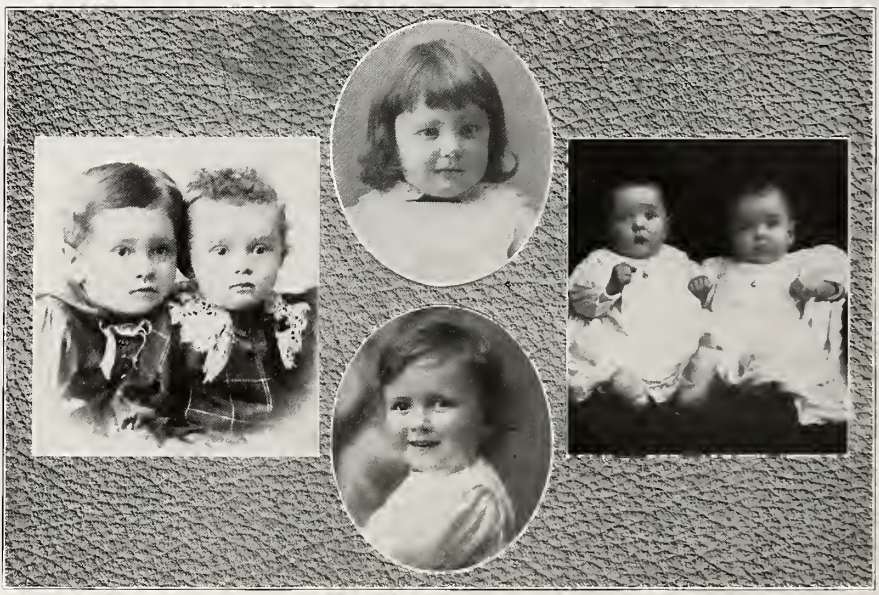
—W. F. Ferguson, '18.

BOOK VII



"INFANTRY"

The 1918 Transcript reflects with modest pride the many and various activities, aptitudes, ability and qualities of the Class of 1918. Not only does the personality of the class ooze out by reason of real legal training, but it dates back to previous decades. This section of our book presents some of the class in their early years. A finer company of infantry would be hard to find.



Kiplinger

Sullivan

Gilman Smith's Twins

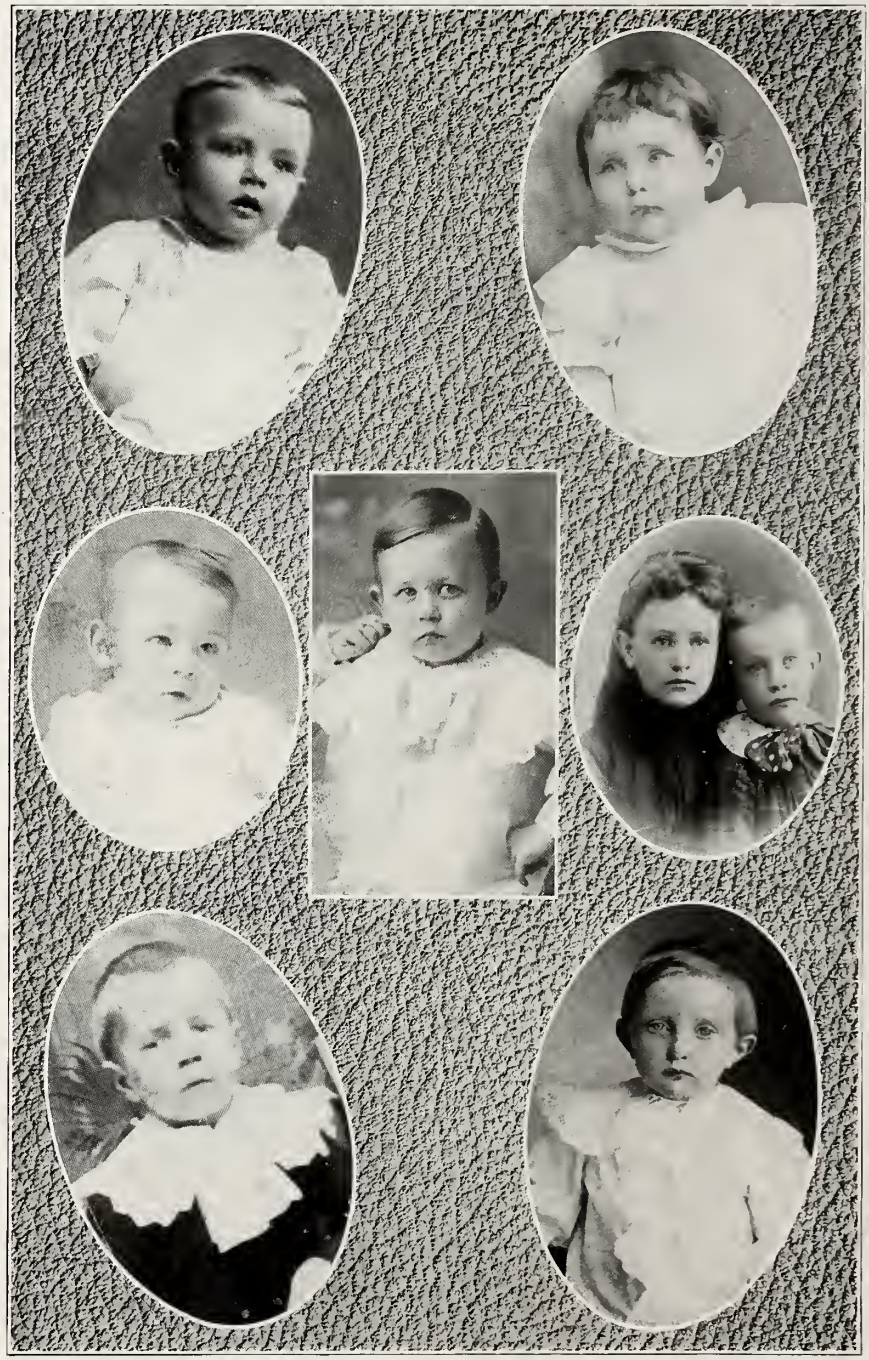
Bluma Levin

Sladkey

Everett
Olsen
Tourek

Hansen

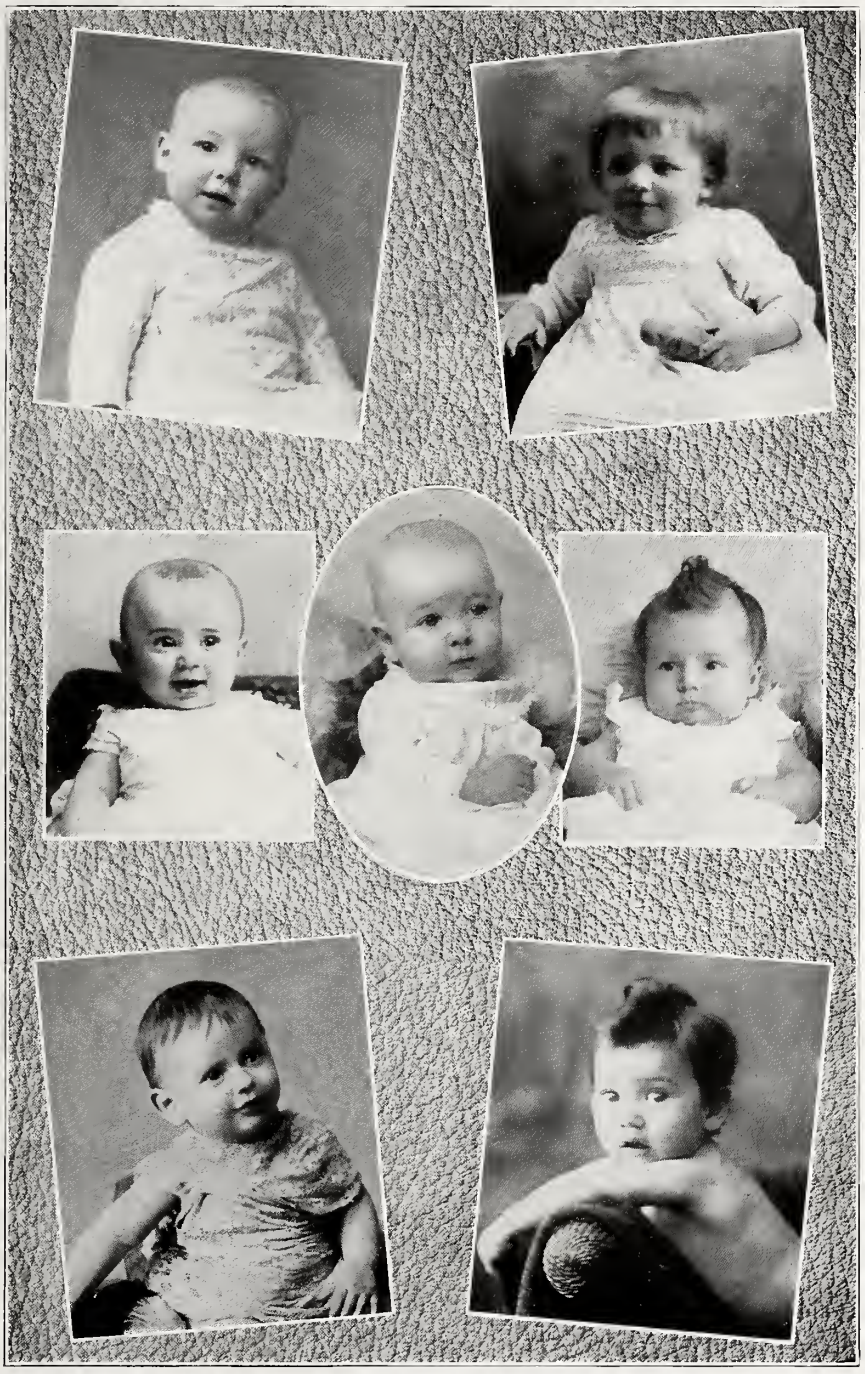
Locke



John A. Peterson
Phelps
Erlandson

Roland Williams

Thompson
Sedwick
Harrington



Dwyer
Saltiel
Golder

Gilman Smith

Steinke
Weismann
Wittelle

Linaweaver
Dembufsky
Ferguson

Randak

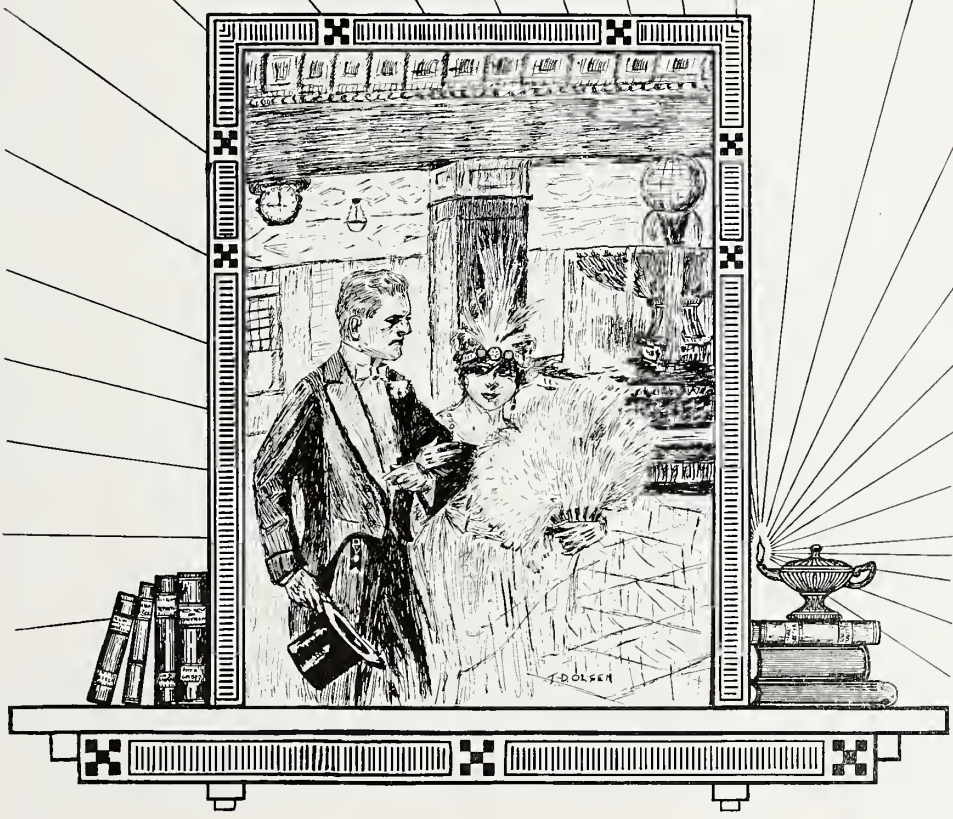
Bloomfield
Novotny
Otto B. DuRand

Sullivan
Gordon DuRand
Weiss

Junkerman
Daniels
Fink

Benedetto
Flota
Glucklich

BOOK VIII



SOCIETY

Seniors

The Class of '18 realizing the importance of its last years has not given itself over to the pleasures of life, but there have been social affairs worthy of more than a passing notice.

The first break in the monotony of our studious endeavors was the hard times party held in the class rooms on the night of December 14th. An enumeration of those present, or a recital of the happy events of that evening would not suffice to acquaint the reader with a proper understanding of the real enjoyment of the occasion. It was the spirit of good cheer pervading the whole assemblage that made it at memorable event. We assembled, some fifty of us, arrayed in the varigated costumes which the different individuals though appropriate to the occasion. There was music—and good music too. Prof. Lennit's efforts to please being more than successful. Dancing was the chief diversion of the evening and between dances we regaled ourselves with cider and the offerings of a bounteous board heaped with such delicacies as doughnuts, buns, frankfurters, cake, et cetera. Everyone present was so pleased with the good time had, that the entertainment committee was asked to repeat the affair in the near future.

It was on the night of , that the second Senior Class Party was given in the class rooms. Reports of the success of the first affair induced a much larger outpouring of the class members and its success was acclaimed by all. Refreshments were served by the Russian Tea Room and the dancing continued until the wee sma' hours. It marked the climax of our social festivities for the year.

The entertainment committee is to be commended for its good work in bringing to pass these two brilliant affairs. They afforded us an excellent opportunity of meeting in social pastime many of the boys who have since entered the service of our Uncle Sam.

The first class meeting for 1918 of the Juniors was held October 4, 1917—nominating several members for the different offices and after the usual amount of electioneering, the class met again about 20 days later and elected the following for the ensuing year: George W. Cottrell, president; Daniel Mitchell, vice-president; Mabel E. Wells, secretary; John R. Phillips, treasurer; Henry Zadek, sergeant-at-arms.

About Thanksgiving time rumors of social activity of some sort began to float around, many of our classmates preparing for service in France and their departure about two weeks distant—the class held a meeting and decided to hold a stag and smoker before they left. Your entertainment committee, under Mr. Geo. Tearney and with Mr. Berger's help, gathered about $40 in a very few minutes and immediately set to work. In the short space of ten days the committee had arranged all the details and the evening of Friday, February 15 found the entire Junior Class and many of their friends assembled at the Mohawk's Club. The evening was made pleasant by several rousing good talkers, among whom were Chas. C. Pickett, S. J. Townley, G. M. Tierney and many others. The orchestra of Class '19 furnished excellent music, a delightful program, refreshments and altogether we had a most enjoyable time.

The night was filled with music
And the cares that infested the day
Had folded their tents like the Arabs
And as silently stolen away.

Our vice-president left school soon after his election and on February 28 the class met to elect his successor and who was Mr. Geo. M. Tierney. At the same meeting the treasurer, Mr. Phillips, received about $5 from the entertainment committee, this being the surplus from the smoker. We were then entertained by several members of the class who lectured on real property: Mr. H. H. Koven, Remainders; Mr. I. B. Goodman, Executory Devises; Mr. M. L. Zaretski, Feudalism; Mr. E. Berger, Landlord and Tenant; Mr. J. R. Phillips, Trusts. All were enjoyed very much.

Freshmen

The Class of 1920 was, in keeping with the traditions of first-year classes at Kent, a little slow in getting started, but arranged for its Spring activities in a businesslike manner.

In the Halls of Learning for the first-year classes was held the first promenade on Saint Patrick's eve. The decorations were our national colors and green. The rooms were crowded with the students and their friends and all made merry. A class orchestra poured forth the strains of the popular airs of the day and a good time was the opinion of all in attendance.

The second dance of the year was held at Fuller Park on the south side, the day being April 6th, the anniversary of our country's entry into the world conflict. There was a spirit of patriotism pervading all and the attendance of soldiers and sailors brought the anniversary vididly to mind.

Another class orchestra furnished music for this occasion, showing that we have plenty of musical talent in our midst.

Students came from the suburbs, the north, west and south sides and all felt well rewarded for their efforts.

Both affairs were social and financial successes.

The activities of the school year for the first year class will close with a banquet at one of the loop hotels, the middle of May.

The Life of a Lawyer

In his childhood he was ever
Teasing ma or vexing dad;
Romping, playing, kidding sister,
Not so good and not so bad.

In his youth he got up early,
Breathed the fresh, sweet morning air,
Bodily and mental vigor
Were his aim and constant care.

In his school days he was careful,
Something to acquire each day,
Whether knowledge gained or marbles,
Got in class or while at play.

While in law school he persisted
In his aim to be worth while.
In the books he dug for maxims;
To instructors showed no guile.

Reading much and thinking ever,
Principles and rules to find;
Copying from others never—
He was not the cheating kind.

Though he did not win grand prizes,
Scholarships for him were few,
Yet he laid a good foundation,
And his mind he trained to do.

Came the time he hung his shingle;
Came the time real work began.
Clients came so very rarely,
He had time to think and plan.

Came one day a well-fed client,
Looking smug, self-satisfied,
Wanting help to "put one over,"
"Big rewards come when it's tried."

"Rights of innocent land holders,
Property of widows, too,
Will be ours," said the smug one,
"If you'll help us put in through."

"Then I have another project,
After we've disposed of this,
To obtain a paying franchise;
It is sure, we cannot miss.

"For the aldermanic sanction,
Some will find it surely pays.
Bills before the legislature,
Quickly pass, we've greased the ways.

"Here's a thousand for retainer,
Every month five hundred more.
When you prove that we can trust you,
We will raise you—not before.

"If you fail us, we will bust you,
We will have the better score."
Listening coolly, fair face flushing,
Quoth our lawyer, "There's the door.

"I have heard your shameless chatter,
I'll not fear you for a foe.
'Gainst you I will pit my weakness:
Right will triump. Out you go."

In the after days of triumph,
As our lawyer prospered well,
Spoke his friends of early struggles;
Though hard pressed, he never fell.

When the poor were in dire trouble,
Came they to this man for help;
Faithful was he to his people,
As the lion to her whelp.

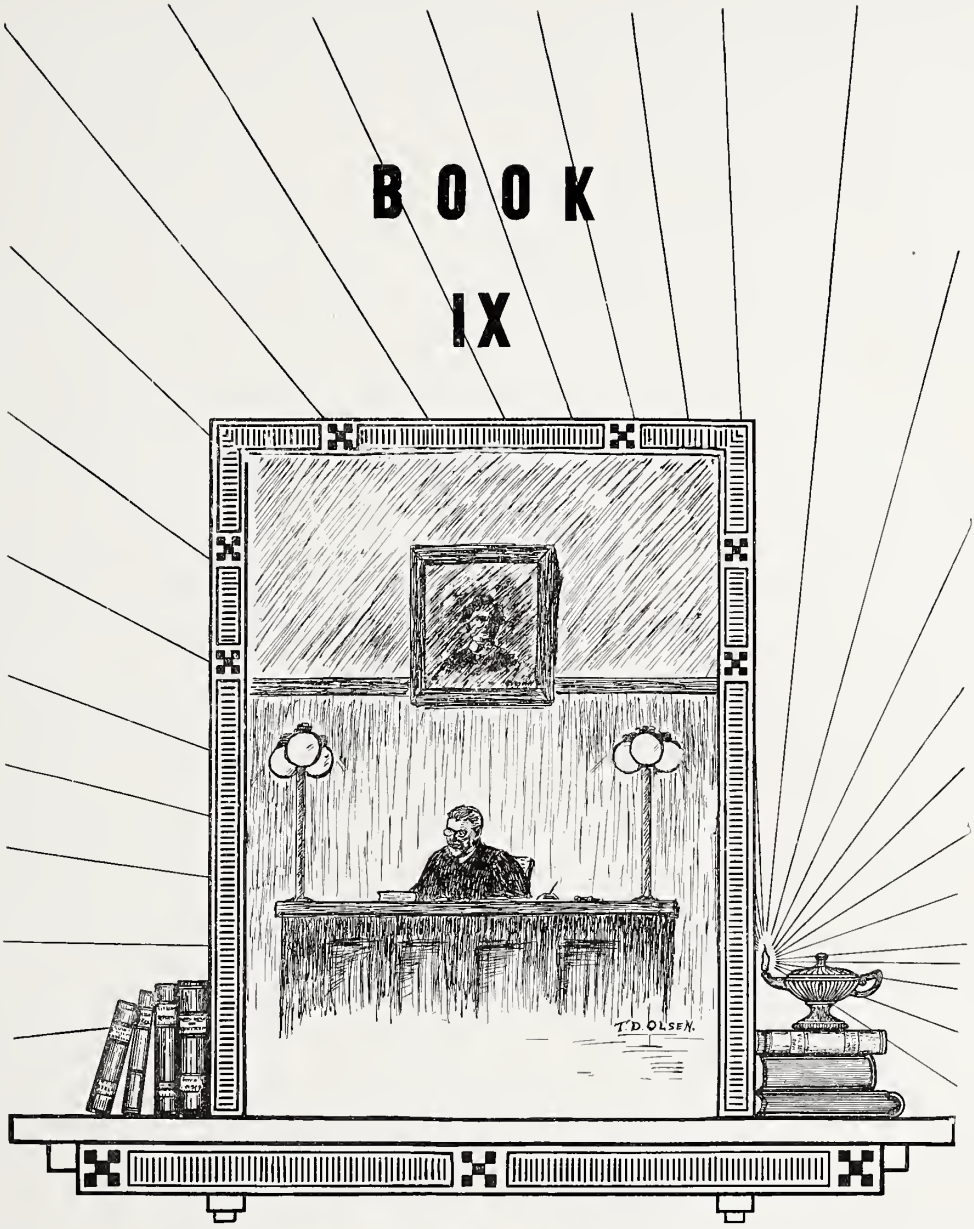
When monopoly's firm fingers,
'Gan to tighten day by day,
Squeezing closer, tighter, fiercer,
Cries were rising for fair play.

Stood this man apart from schemers,
Came to him the men in need;
Counsel gave he true and faithful,
Cared not he for wealth or greed.
As he saw the right, so spake he,
As he spake, so was his deed.

Promises he gave not freely,
But his word he always kept.
Living, he by all was honored;
When he died the people wept.

NULLUS BONUS.

BOOK IX



ALUMNI

Notes About Chicago Kent Alumni

1918

Charles Edgar Day is a sergeant in the U. S. Army Engineers, and his Aurora friends have not seen him since he enlisted a year ago.

James R. Flanagan is an able seaman training at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, near Chicago. On account of his business experience with the Chicago Telephone Company it is expected that he will advance rapidly.

Wilkin A. Keplinger, after being repeatedly turned down for voluntary enlistment, has been accepted in the draft.

Wm. Lachlen MacLean, Jr., of Chicago, is in the Army by voluntary enlistment. He was one of the early birds.

MARXEN, '18

T. P. McClory joined early and selected the U. S. Marines, "First to Fight."

Harry E. Taylor attended the second R. O. T. C. at Fort Benjamin Harrison, near Indianapolis, and got a First Lieutenancy. Before going to camp he got married and ran a newspaper for the soldiers.

Henry E. Picruccini, little "Perry," was drafted and went to Camp Grant on less than 24 hours notice. Imagine him with a gun!

Frank Wheeler left his job with the Woodstock Typewriter Company to enlist and is now in the service, branch unknown.

Owen G. "Cy" Young is another who was turned down for voluntary enlistment and has since been accepted in the draft.

1917

James T. Bristol, ex class president, is married now and doing very well as credit manager for Price & Teeple Piano Company, Chicago.

Paul W. Derrickson got a Second Lieutenancy at the second Fort Sheridan R. O. T. C. and is now in France.

Arthur I. Ennis passed the bar exams, got married and made good in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, then broke his leg in an airplane accident, and in April was lying in a hospital near Camp Ellington, Fort Worth, Texas.

Vaughn H. Griffith, ex., is a sergeant in Medical Corps at Camp Grant, having been accepted in the first draft after being turned down as a volunteer.

Fred Hobart Haviland, ex., is a lieutenant in the Army.

Henry J. Heart is a sergeant of Engineers at Camp Grant, and has made a big hit in the Army.

Augustin C. Kelly, "Gus," enlisted early and is now in France.

Hargrave A. Long passed the bar exams in July and is now serving as secretary of the Wheel Manufacturers War Service Committee. He and Mrs. Long are parents of a lusty son, Robert H., born March 7th, and are living at 1441 Greenleaf Avenue, Rogers Park, Chicago.

Walter L. Mannon passed the July bar exams in good shape, and has been practicing at Aledo, Illinois.

Geo. H. J. McCaffrey is a munitions maker in northern Indiana now and far from his old haunts in the Loop.

Leo J. Sypneske enlisted in the Navy and was last heard of at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Henry Randolph "Dixie" Thornton passed the December bar exams. and has been practicing law with Castle. Williams, Long & Castle, 105 W. Monroe Street, with his brother-in-law Hargrave Long. Recently he underwent an operation to repair a damaged knee, in the hope of making himself eligible for army service for which he has previously been rejected.

1916

Preston L. Davidson got a Second Lieutenancy in Infantry at the first R. O. T. C. at Fort Benjamin Harrison and has since been stationed at Camp Taylor, near Louisville, Ky. Davy is one of the many Hinsdale men to enlist.

1915

Leverett S. Lyon has been an instructor in Political Economy at the University of Chicago until this year, and is now on leave of absence.

Abner J. Stilwell got a First Lieutenancy at the first Fort Sheridan Camp, went to Camp Grant, and got married after a further intensive training course at Fort Sill, Arkansas.

1912

Barrett O'Hara, former Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, became a rookie at the second Fort Sheridan R. O. T. C. and came out still a Lieutenant. He has been stationed in the East, where his Spanish American War experience has helped him make a splendid record as an officer. He has been promoted to Captain.

1904

Guy Guernsey became an alderman in the City Council on April 2nd.

Franz W. Castle of the firm of Castle, Williams, Long & Castle, Chicago, has been active in Kane County "dry" work, as his home is in Elgin. He is the father of four children.

1902

Howard P. Castle of the firm of Castle, Williams, Long & Castle, Chicago, has been active in war work since last April, being Captain of the Barrington company of Home Guards and other work. He has three children.

ABRAHAM PRIVAT

The funeral of Abraham Privat who died April 11th at St. Petersburg, Florida, was held April 16, 1918, at his home in Oak Park, Ill. Mr. Privat had been a practicing attorney in Chicago since 1900. Born in Chicago March 8, 1972, he graduated from the Oak Park High School in 1893 and from Beloit College in 1897. Coming to Chicago in the summer of 1897 he worked for the W. W. Kimball Company and attended the Chicago-Kent College of Law in the evenings, from which he graduated in 1900. He at once established a law office at 1506 Ashland Block where he practiced law until his death.

HARPER, '17

WHITTLE, '17

COUNCIL, '17

BOOK X

HUMOR

OVER THE TOP

A thrilling tale of the heroic deeds of the Boys of 1918, who fought so valiantly through the campaigns of 1915-1918 on the fields of Kent.

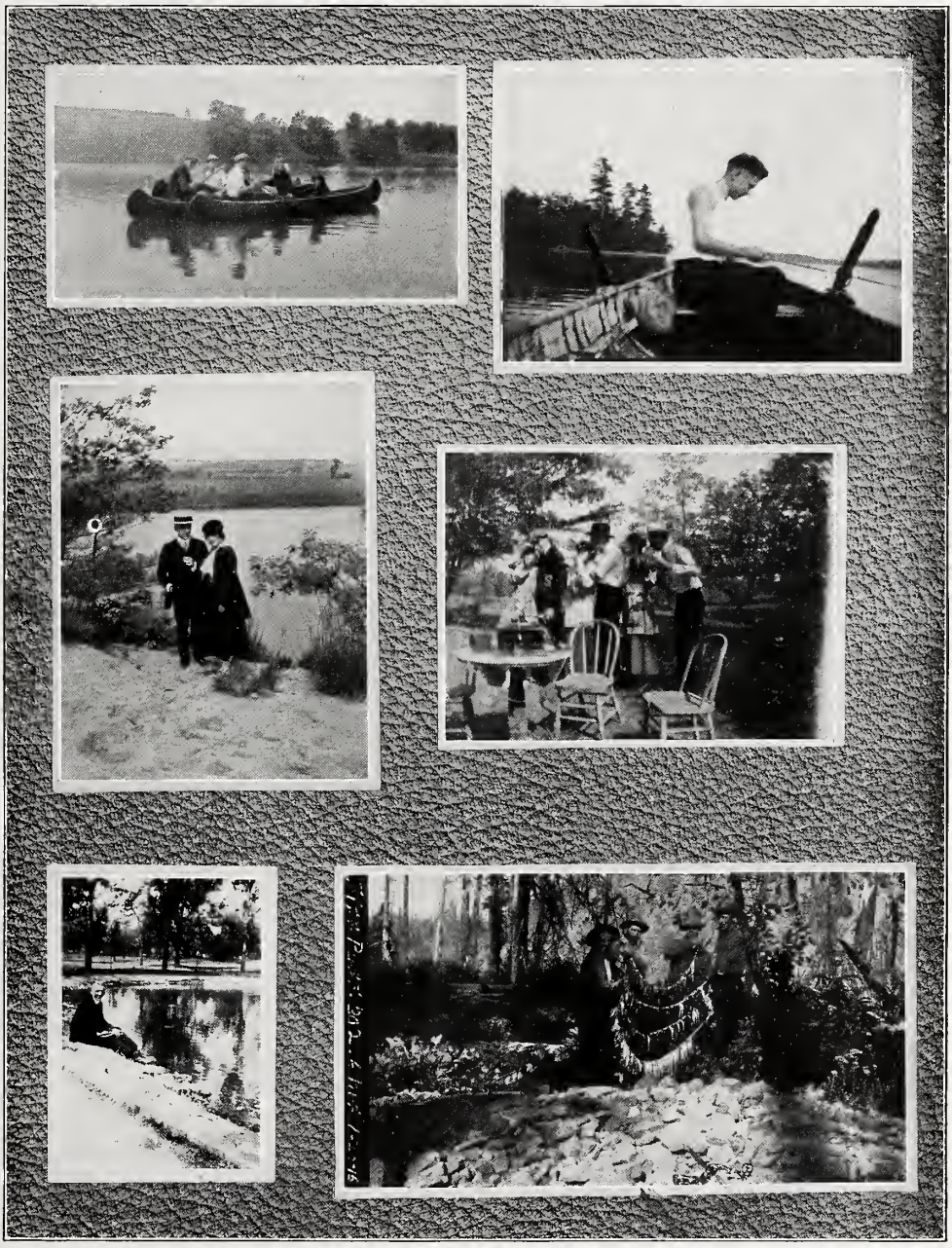
About 200 "rookies" responded when Commander-in-Chief Burke issued his famous call for volunteers on the 15th of September, 1915. All were temporarily assigned to the infantry for a year of preliminary training. Under the constant drilling of Sergeant Messing they contracted greater confidence in themselves. They learned the salient points in the defense of their personal effects under Captain Welch. Other drill masters, among them Major Northup and Colonel Pringle, turned their skill to whipping the men into shape. The pace proved too hot for some and they were given an honorable discharge. The majority, however, became veterans after they had received their baptism of fire in the memorable Battle of Contracts in May, 1916. At the close of their first year of training the new army was reviewed by Chief of Staff Guernsey and by him declared to be the finest body of fighters Kent had ever seen.

In the fall of 1916 the troops were moved up closer to the firing line, and assigned to special branches of the service. Some were assigned to the Aviation Section as they had frequently demonstrated their ability to go "up in the air." It was decided that Lieutenants Keplinger, Smith, Lundt, Spencer and Weissman should take charge of the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments as they never seemed to be troubled by a lack of ammunition or supplies. Reuben, Weiss, Steinke, Riordan, Erhler, Olshan and others were detailed to hold the front trenches, while, Tourek, Squarcy, Cohen, Snook, Fisher, Gilbert, et al., were placed in charge of the rear guard. A reserve, to appear on the scene when the regulars were exhausted, was composed of Foley, Junkerman, Sladkey, Rutenberg, Glucklich and Summers. With Flota, Cooper, Greathouse, Hilton, and McSherry in the saddle, the cavalry cut quite a figure. General Wood B. Thomas was given command of the Tank Squadron. Dr. Austin, with the able assistance of Red Cross nurses Pabst, Sylvester, Rofske, Barnett, Barckley and Levin, made up the Hospital unit.

Scarcely had the forces been organized when casualties occurred. The whole army showed *evidence* of Pickett's Charge, they were nearly overwhelmed by attacks of rights, remedies, maxims and titles. Time and again they withstood the onslaughts of actions at Common Law. They came in contact with the Boddinghouse *line* but failed to gain *ground* in spite of heroic *deeds*. A few were compelled to draw wills when they were caught in the barrage fire of decedents' estates. The end of the second year found them somewhat reduced in numbers but with their morale unimpaired.

They confidently entered the third year of the terrific struggle with a determination to end the combat by a supreme effort. They were immediately engaged in a *conflict of laws* which lasted for weeks. When he saw that it was ultra vires for him to proceed the enemy attempted to *negotiate* with our forces. As they had effectually *checked* him, they saw no cause to *protest* although they gave *notice* and *demand* for *surety* as they were familiar with his *practice and procedure*. After consulting Constitutional Law an armistice was declared, and soon peace was drawn up in accordance with legal ethics.

A grand review of the battle *scared* veterans by the efficient staff of commanders who had guided them in their ardous struggle was followed by the disbanding of the army after each man was given his diploma of discharge.



ON WITH THE BAND

Our painstaking Professor Pringle had a fifteen minute detailed and thorough discussion on Slander and Libel. At the close of the discussion an effervescent student whose thoughts were on the roof of the Lake View building, frantically waved his hand and all were expectant at the following dialogue:

Student: Say, Mr. Pringle, if a fellow calls you a liar, I don't know whether to turn around and sue him for Slander or Libel.

Mr. Pringle: I wouldn't turn around, I would keep right on going.

Class: General laughter.

Student: I mean it, I don't know.

Mr. Pringle then gave the student another talk on the difference between oral and written defamation.

A man cannot sell his house or lot without his wife's consent; he must pay her bills whatever they are. If he deserts her, she can jug him, he has to take his medicine; if he jilts her, she gets his money; if she jilts him he gets the laugh. If he dies, she gets the property; if she dies, he pays the funeral expenses. If she hits him with a skillet the world concludes he deserves it. And yet women want their rights.

The following is what the courts of Georgia say about the legal unity of husband and wife:

"A wife is a wife, and not a husband as she formerly was. Legislative chemistry has analyzed the conjugal unit, and it is no longer treated as a compound. A husband can make a gift to his own wife, although she lives in the same house with him, and attends to her household duties, as easily as he can make a present to his neighbor's wife. This puts her on equality with other ladies and looks like progress. Under the new order of things, when he induces her to enter the business of keeping boarders by promising to let her keep all the proceeds, he is allowed to keep his promise if she keeps the boarders. It would seem that the law ought to tolerate him in being faithful to his word in such a manner, although he has pledged it only to his wife, and we think it does.

The climax of the course in Criminal Law was a thorough examination in the subject, covering the important points in the work. One of the students after completing the examination, whether through admiration for Professor Northup or fear of not passing the examination, said the following to the Professor:

"Before I started studying law, I always said I wanted to be a (mentioning the name of a noted criminal lawyer), but since taking your course I want to be a John E. Northup."

A RIFT IN THE HEAVENS

The following is a clipping from the December term, 1917, criminal trial list of Northampton County, Pa.:

No. 95, September Term, 1917, 119. Commonwealth v. Walter Heaven, Helen Heaven, Pros. Desertion—non-support.

A SUITABLE REBUKE

Judge Kavanaugh, the story goes, while trying a case was disturbed by a young man who kept moving about in the rear of the court room, lifting chairs and looking under things. "Young man," Judge Kavanaugh called out, "you are making a good deal of unnecessary noise. What are you about?" "Your Honor," replied the young man, "I have lost my overcoat, and am trying to find it." "Well," said the judge, "people often lose whole suits in here without making all that disturbance."

LIFE'S LITTLE COMEDIES, OR LOVEMAKING OVER THE 'PHONE

Trunk is a pretty good friend of Gatenby, and calls him up over the 'phone and visits at his office quite frequently. One day he noticed the pretty little switchboard operator in Gatenby's office, and was introduced to her. Now he often calls up Gatenby, more often than before, but always kids with the operator before getting his friend. Evidently, he has not yet recognized her voice, for he called up the other day and tried to make a date with the feminine voice that answered the 'phone. Then the voice changed, and asked him who he thought he was talking to. Thereupon he asked for Gatenby, and was told that the party who answered the 'phone was a married woman, divorced twice, and had buried three husbands.

STICKS TO HER AGE

Judge—How old are you?

Witness (a lady)—Thirty.

Judge—Thirty. I have heard you give the same age in this court for the last three years.

Witness—Yes; I am not one of those persons who say one thing today and another tomorrow.

Foster's Class—Defendant—I wish to object to that. (But I don't know whether it will be sustained or not.)

Mr. Berger (who has been competing orally with the professor): "Would a deed signed on Sunday be good?"

Prof. Boddinghouse: "Oh my, yes! No law about that in this state, but we have a law against disturbing the peace.

THINGS THAT NEVER HAPPEN AT KENT

A session without a question from Blackwood.
An evening without a song by Sladke, Randak and Smith.
A meeting without a speech by Steinke.
A notice from the office informing you that your tuition is paid.
A session that Phil Foley arrives before seven-thirty.

WHAT DO YOU MEAN NIPPLES?

Attorney G.—No man can use 8,000 Nipples in one house, can they?

As the athletie department seems to have omitted any reference to the minor sport aetivities, this department has eonsidered the matter, and will attempt to give to the faithful readers of the Transeript, a fair, impartial statement regarding the ehampions in bowling, golf, cheekers, water polo and other popular sports at Kent.

Among the students eompeting for honors in the bowling tournament at Bensinger's were Gil Smith, Joe Novotny, Ed Randak, Ed Steinke, Sam Wittelle, Herb Sehmidt and Jerome Sladky. All of these athletes trained hard for the momentous event, some going without pie, eandy and cigarettes for two weeks, and all showed up in fine form.

The eontest was very close, several phenomenal seores were recorded, three frames of four being eredited to Joe Novotny, and two frames of five to Ed Randak. A large crowd witnessed the affair, all six seats being taken, and the bowlers were vigorously applauded by their individual supporters. Three games were played, and at their eonclusion Judge Burke awarded the prize to Edward Masterpieee Steinke, who made the lowest seore for the three games, piling up the marvelous number of 47 pins. Mr. Steinke received numerous eongratulations on his remarkable performanee, and when pressed for the seeret of his prowess replied, "Gentlemen, I attribute my sueeess to the eonstant use of Lydia Pinkham's Nuxated Malted Miik." He has been ehallenged for a mateh by Mr. MeClanahan, the ehampion of the faeulty.

The many devotees of golf in the elass will be pleased to know that William Ferguson, president of the elass during the freshman year, has been awarded the silver loving eup donated by Guy Guernsey to the one making the best seore of the year. Ferry made a low seore of 189 on the beautiful eighteen hole course on the eollege eampus, whieh was 3 better than his closest competitor, Isaae Budd eould do. Ed Hanson, Rudolph Wyckoff, Angus and Barney Linnet also played. Ferguson's driving was very good, as he seldom sliced off into the rough. He was rather green at putting, but he was so brassy that he didn't ball things up very often in his tetee-tetes. He is thinking of turning professional and becoming instruetor in Mr. Guernsey's home elub, the Seventh Ward Links.

Jump! It's your move! Crown my king! Is that your man? These familiar old war eries reverberated and eehoed thru the plaeid eanyons of the loop when at the final meeting of the Chicago Kent Cheeker Club Loftis beat C. J. Moore in the deeiding game.

The water polo team has just disbanded, after anunusually sueeessful season, having gone through the entire year without a defeat. The members are in hot water eoneerning their studies pretty nearly all the time, and they also take a eold plunge every Saturday night. The faculty expect them baek next year.

It is appropriate to mention the Horseshoe Club next to the water polo team, as the sports are mueh the same. The only difference is that the members of the latter team will all graduate and won't be baek.

The Combination Knitting and Croquet Team, eomposed of Blaekwood, England, Fisher and Aggie, will tour the eountry after graduatiou, giving exhibitions in these noble arts. Question! Blaekwood wants to know why we put him on this team. Just to get him to ask one question that he can't answer himself.

Charles Miller has heard that the hairs of the head are numbered. He would like to get the baek numbers.

If you want to spring a good one, ask Milt Summer why did he fall down in his studies last winter. That's so well seasoned it's good all the year round.

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15. A Short Day—December twenty-first.
16. Cross Remainders—The three that take until eleven to hand in their quiz papers.

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A FRESHMAN'S HIAWATHA

You shall hear how we poor Freshmen
Sit and study in our classrooms,
Sit all evening, still and silent
Never raise a voice in answer;
List'ning to the words of wisdom
As they pour forth from our teachers,
Men of deeds and full of learning.
Hear of Contracts from Prof. Messing
And why we should be proficient
In their various whys and wherefores:
And from Jackson gaining knowledge
Of the rights of man and woman,
How they fought and how they struggled
'Til at last the battle endeth—
Endeth in a court in actions
Which the ties of marriage severs
And frees the poor man from his bondage.
Then of Torts and Crimes and Selling
Taught by Pringle, Welch and Northup,
Stern these men and very learned
As they tell of Fraud and Murder,
And of Sales and Special Bailments.
Thus do we poor foolish Freshmen
Strive our best to gather learning
As we sit there in our classrooms
List'ning to the words of wisdom
As they pour forth from our teachers,
Men of deeds and full of learning.

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Cadwallader was a likable chap,
He studied in Kent, they say, perhap,
That is, when he wished, he would study, they say,
And he studied all day, in the self-same way,
To keep on the map.

It seems it was not that he wanted to learn,
Except as a means to get money to burn,
He napped on his job, and he napped in the class,
So in trying to pass, on nothing but gas,
He was done to a turn.

NULLUS BONUS.

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A LAWYER'S EPITAPH

"Here lies a lawyer and an honest man;"
So the legend on the tombstone ran.
Passersby who chanced the stone to see,
Marvelled much that e'er such man could be.
Till once, Phil Foley paused in passing by,
And chanced the legend on the stone to spy,
And said: "That sexton was a stingy knave,
To put two men within a single grave."

—Nullus Bonus.

A story comes from Camp Grant concerning John L. Smith, '18, who is now a drummer in the 36th Engineers. Smith was traveling his post on guard duty one night, when the camp chaplain, who was in town on a visit, came up to Smith's line and the following took place:

Smith: "Halt! Who goes there?"

Chaplain: "Chaplain."

Smith: "All right, Charlie, pass on."

In a letter from Sergeant Claude S. Scheckel, '17, who is now top sergeant in Company B., 333rd M. G. B., at Camp Grant, he tells of a very amusing incident, which goes to show the quality of men who have gone from Kent in answer to Uncle Sam's call. Scheckel was standing out in front of his Company's barracks, when an elderly gentleman approached him and asked:

"My dear young man, are you willing to die for your country?" and Scheckel answered, "I should say not, I'm going to make some d—n German die for his."

MURRAY J. BRADY

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4. **Estates,** whose executors, trustees or administrators have selected this bank because of its financial strength.

5. **Institutions, societies and associations** of many kinds and objects, which place funds with this bank because of their desire to keep these funds perfectly safe and at the same time earning reasonable interest.

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"Are you the judge of Reprobates?" she inquired.

"I am the judge of Probate," replied his honor, with a smile.

"Well, that's it, I expect," answered the old lady. "You see," she went on confidentially, "my husband died detested and left several little infidels, and I want to be their executioner."

KNEW THE SPECIES

Billy the Burglar—What did yer git in that house?
Horace the Housebreaker—Nothin'; a lawyer lives there.
Billy the Burglar—Gee, that was a close shave! Did yer lose anything?

IN TERRORISM

The thinnest thing that threatens thrills, that's this:
Burke busy boys began by braving breaks,
Debating damages, dire deeds defeat.
Society started soon sought some stakes,
At argument, attorneys' ablest aim.
Chicago challenging, chance challengers chilled.
Kent kindred's kindness kicking kibosh killed.

—Nullus Bonus.

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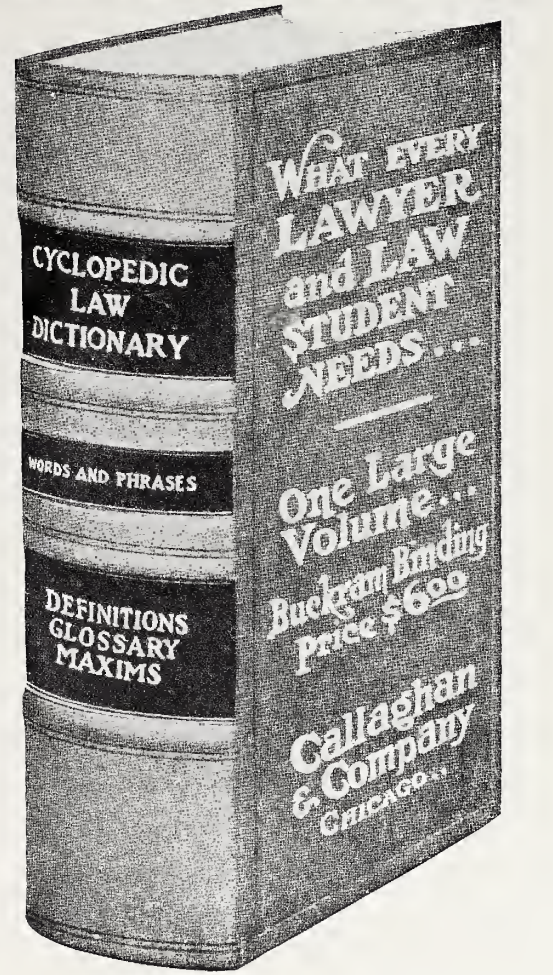

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